OMEROY &CO., Auctioneers. BUTTERS & CO., TIONEERS, ST MADISON-ST. DIOTS OLD GOODS.

is, New Furniture Carpets, Leab-lers, and General Merchandiso. Id Melodeons. July 3, at 9% o'clock, at our out. UTTERS & CO.. Auctioneers. R ONE HORSE, UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. LE OF

neons and Law Books, ON. July 6, at 2 o'clock, at 100 FLOOR. UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. N, ROCKWELL & mlar Furniture Sale

DAY, July 8, 91/4 a. m., & 206 East Madison-st., e and elegant stock will be offer-Fine Chamber Sais, Parlor Suits Hair Cloth; also, Carpets, New s, and General Household Fami-l goods offered. DCKWELL & WILLIAMS, rs, 204 and 205 East Madison-st.

uly 3, at 10 a. m., WM. F. HODGES & CO.,

and Carpets. 10, we shall sell the Household leaving the city. All wan ing of our sale to-day, and come proday.

L. SON & CO., Auctioneers, of and 48 South Canal-sa.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

EXCURSION.

GRAND STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS

The New and Splendid Low-Pressure Side-Wheel Steam CHICAGO and SHEBOYGAN, And the New and Elegant Upper-Cabin MENOMINEE,

Goodrick Transportation Company's Line, will make

EXCURSION TO MICHIGAN CITY. Grand Fire Department Parade and Ball at that city. The Steamer OORONA will leave Dock, foot Michiganty, on the morning of Jaly 4, at 50 violock, for Michigan Dity. She will remain these through the day and arrive hos in Chicago at 1 o'clock next morning, and then procoed direct to St. Joseph. For to Michigan City and reare, berth finelucied, one of the Michigan City and all Recursion Roberts can be procured at Office, foot of Jil Recursion Roberts can be procured at Office, foot of Telligan-Ar.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

REAL ESTATE.

Harrah for South Englewood TO-DAY!!!

Trains leave the Rock Island Depot for South Englewood at 7 o'clock, OCLOCK THE FREE EXCURSION TRAIN.

and 12:20 p. m. These was profer a quiet ride can go on the 8:40, as Mo Girins has provided for 250 free rides on that train. All tesias will stop at Twelfth. Eighteenth, Twenty seond, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-first, Thirty-first, Thirty-first, Thirty-first, sith, Forty-third, Fifty-firsth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-fifth

> ROOM FOR ALL. the Fourth in 1874 by securing a lot that R. C. GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randelph-s

or Sale !-- Extraordinary Opportunity

LUMBER OR COAL DOCK O RENT OR FOR SALE. 150 feet from in Twelfth-st., running back to the Empire lip, with railroad connections, near weith-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 63 Washington-st.. Basement.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GCODRICH'S STEAMERS

FIRM CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. We have received into our partnership JONATHAN W. PLUMMER, of the firm of PLUMMER & MORRI-50N, Richmond, Indians, and will continue business under the name and firm style of

E. BURNHAM, SON & CO. Importers and Jobbers of Drugs,

52 & 54 Lake-st., Chicago. E. BURNHAM & SON COPARTNERSHIP. We beg to announce that LEWIS RINDSKOPF, Esq. Milwaukee, Wis., has been admitted a full partner of

FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI. Chicago, July I, 1874.
With largely increased facilities, we shall continue the business of Earkers, Brokers, and Dealers in Edropean Exchange and Passage Tickots, at our office, northeast corner of Washingtons. and Fithers, and, as heretofore, shall endeavor to merit the fullost confidence of our natrons.

H. FELSENTHAL, CHAS. KOZMINSKI, M. FELSENTHAL, LEWIS RINDSKOPF. We pay special attention to the Investment of Funds in Real Estate Securities.
FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE. WROUGHT-IRON PIPE,

Steam Warming Apparatus, MANUFACTURED BY CRANE BROS

MANUFACTURING CO. No. 10 North Jefferson-st. PROPOSALS.

Office of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago, CHICAGO, July 2, 1874.

TO CATERERS.

JOHN B. DRAKE, Ch'n. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS

WILSON BROS.,

67 Washington-st., Chicago, mil Fourth-st.. Pike's Opera House. Cincinnati. FOR SALE.

"4th July"

BANK STATEMENT. Quarterly Statement

Fidelity Savings Bank

SAFE DEPOSITORY. At the Close of Business, June 30,

1874.

RESOURCES. Cash and Exchange. S . 414,465.81 onds of City of Chicago & Co. of Cook 55.000.00

Accident lines, 15,326.62 asies. 111,400.00 314,445.56 \$1,511,013.57

JOHN C. HAINES, President, JARED GAGE, Vice President CHARLES J. HAINES, Cashi

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Matchless Pianos

Are universally conceded to be the Standard Piano of the world; are sought to be imitated by nearly all makers of Europe and America; are regularly exported to Europe and other parts of the civilized world, in large and constantly increasing numbers; are used whenever attainable, and recommended by the leading artists in both hemispheres, and have received the highest honors ever awarded to any piano manufacturers in the world.

BURDETT ORGANS

The Model Reed Organs of America! The model Reed Organs of America:

These Instruments have attained a popularity unparalleled in the annals of the Organ
Trade. The inventor, Mr. Burdett, has devoted over a quarter of a century to the improvement of Reed Organs, beginning with the reed board itself, he has added original device to device, so modifying its ordinary form and developing its latent riches as to bring the Burdett up to its present unapproachable standard of excellence.

15 Illustrated Catalogues of the various styles of Steinway Pianos and Burdett Organs mailed free by

LYON & HEALY. GENERAL NORTHWESTERN AGENTS.



STEM & KEY-WINDING

WATCHES,

Three grades of which have their unequalled Stem. Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at \$35. \$50, and \$100 each, with the Co.'s goarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of our goods. THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

T. C. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager. Address CORNELL, WATCH CO., Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-six h-st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

COAL. Lackawanna, Blossburg,

Briar Hill For Sale at Market Rates, by

J.L. HATHAWAY Office and Yard, cor. Randolph and Market-sts.

Kelley, Morley & Co., Shippers and Wholesale Dealers In

PREPARED WILKES-BARRE, IACKAWANNA, LEHIGH, LUMP LEHIGH,

And BLOSSBURG COAL.

OFFICE, No. 97 Washington-st., Chicago, III.

FINANCIAL. DIME

Chartered by the Chartered by the Execusively a Savings Bank. 105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block. Sax per cent compound interest on deposits. Passbook ce. Money also invested for others on Bond and Marge in small sums at 10 per cent interest; no charge in meder for abstract or legal examination of title. GEO. SCOVILLE, President. WM. KELSET REED, Cashier.

NOTE—During the recent panic, this Bank has paid all leposits on demand, without notice.

LEGAL in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois,

the Northern District of Hillions.

In bankruptcy. In the matter of the Coan & Ten Brocke Carriages blauufacturing Company, bankrupt. Pursuant to the order of said Court, the undersigned, Provisional Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, offers for sale the entire stock, machinery, and equipment of said bankrupt, consisting of a large number of fine carriages, buggies, omnibuses, wagons, and other vehicles, finished, and in process of manuacture, together with stock and materials for the manufacture of vehicles. This is one of the largest and best-equipped establishments of its kind in the United States, and it is now in cell and on the control of the largest and best-equipped establishments of its kind in the United States, and it is now in cell and or capital in the ornest Chicago fore, followed by the financial sirial manuacture of the past winter. Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the whole or any part of the property of said bankrupt until B o'clock none of July 16, next. All bids will be opened in the presence of the Judge of said court. The right to reject all bids is reserved. Property may be cannied, and particulars association of the Judges, June 30, 1874.

Chicago, June 30, 1874.

FOREIGN.

Startling Manifesto of the Count de Chambord.

He Will Make a Supreme Effort to Overthrow the Barriers of Prejudice.

He Corrects the Impression That He Aims at Absolute Monarchy.

The French Christian Monarchy a Limited Monarchy.

Debate in the English Lords on the Brussels Peace Congress.

clusions in Advance. A Wretched State of Affairs in Cuba.

England Unwilling to Accept Its Con-

Encouraging Reports from the Famine-Districts in India.

FRANCE. Paris, July 3 .- The Count de Chambord has

issued the following manifesto:

Frinchmen: You have required temporary expedients of safety. The country now seems to be on the eve of fresh dangers. France has need of royalty. My birth made mis your Kning. I would be wanting in the most sacred of duties if I neglected to make a supreme effort to overthrow the interposing barriers of prejudice. I am aware of the accusations against me. I have remained silent in order not to add to difficulties of the illustrious soldier who protects you. Because of the accumulation of errors and falsehoods, silence is no longer permissible. Persons have pretended to understand from previous declarations that I placed royal power above the laws, and drawned of unheard-of governmental combinations based upon absolutism and arbitrary ideas. The French Christian monarchy is a limited monarchy in its very essence. It borrows nothing from governments of fortune, which promise boundless prosperity and lead to ruin. This limited monarchy admits of the existence of two Chambers; one nominated by the King, and the other elected by the nation according to the legally established suffrage. The union of the people and King enabled the ancient monarchy to frustrate for centuries the calculations of those seeking to domineer over the people by contending against the King. It is univer that my policy is a variance with the as-

GREAT BRITAIN. He said the papers relating thereto had an un-derhand appearance. The programme of the so-called Universal Society indicated that it was primarily designed to promote humanity, par-ticularly in relation to the treatment of prisoners.

primarily designed to promote humanity, particularly in relation to the treatment of prisoners of war. It now appeared that the Emperor of Russia fathered the whole affair. The programme contained articles dealing with every contingency of war; some of the proposed rules might cripple naval action.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, replied that a feeling of uneasiness was not at all unnatural or unfounded, and he was glad of an opportunity to say something to dispel it. The British Government had deferred its answer to the invitation to participate in the Congress until the latest moment. It had given no particular encouragement to the project, but as all the great European Powers had consented to take fart in a Congress which aimed at the mitigation of suffering, it was thought that an absolute and unconditional refusal would be liable to misrepresentation, and the Government had therefore decided to accept the invitation, stipulating that England was not to be required to discuss rules of international law governing relations of belligerents, or undertake any new engagement in regard to general principles. The scope of Congress did not include matters relating to maritime warfare. England would not send a representative unless she was distinctly assured on these points, and especially on the last. In any case, her representative would not be empowered to consent to the adoption of any new rules. He would simply watch and report the proceedings, the Government reserving full liberty of action.

London, July 3.—James H. Deakin has been returned to Parliament from Launceston, Cornwall.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany,

wall.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, and Princess Victoria, his wife, have arrived at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. CADIZ, July 3.—The customs authorities are exacting a tonasge due of 2 peseras per ton on vesses sailing for European ports. The only notice given that these dues would be imposed was a decree published in the Official Gazette.

LONDON, July 3.—Dispatches from Madrid say it is supposed that active operations will be resumed by the Republicans in Navarre within a footnight.

fortnight.

The garrison of Bilbao, having been much weakened by the departure of reioforcements to the army of the north, has withdrawn from its advanced positions outside the town. The abandoned lines were immediately occupied by Carl-

in general the plan of the London Crystal Palace; is, like it, constructed of iron and glass, very intie wood being used, and is about twice as large. It is 464 feet long, and 1,688 feet wide. It consists of a nave 120 feet wide, flanked by lateral corridors, running parallel with it. The corridors are separated from the central naive by broad, covered aisles, and the corridors are flanked on their outer sides east by an aisle transept of the same general plan as the building, and divides the building at the centre in two equal parts. The material is of such character as is thought will realize handsomely at sale after the Exposition. The estimated cost of the building is \$1,200,000.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874-TWEEVE PAGES.

FINANCIAL.

Secretary Bristow Invites Proposals for the New Faves.—The Case of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.—Dividend.

New York, July 3.—Leading bankers were surprised this morning to receive a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury inviting proposals for the remaining \$178,000,000, or any part thereof, of the funded loan, bearing interest quarter-yearly, and the interest payable in coin and exempt from taxation, as authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, and the act amending the same, approved Jan. 20, 1871. The proposals will be received till noon of the 23d inst.

The new 5 per cent bonds are to-day quoted—in gold—in the mariget at 102.75 to 103, flat. The bankers generally are puzzled at the circular, and there are various theories, one being that the Secretary has already concluded a negotiation with some syndicate for part or all of these bonds on condition that he should offer them to the public, and provided that they did not bid more, then the syndicate should have them at any price whatever that may be agreed on. The Post says that if no arrangement has been made with any syndicate, the move of the Secretary is astonishing, for the Secretary cannot expect that bankers will take part of a loan when the larger part may go at a price below what they pay, and which would destroy their market for selling.

A RID WITHORAWN.

New York, July 3.—The exact fact as regards the withdrawal of a large bid for the new 5 with which Wall street was yesterday spitaled are stated as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington sont a circular to all the promisent bankers of the country, inviting them to submit a bid for the new 5 per cent loan. In the meantime be received. The Secretary defined to accept any till all had had an opportunity to make their offers. In the meantime Von Hoffman & Co. withdrew their bid in the interest (as is believed) of another house, whose bid the Secretary as attrantive was a trongle whose house, whose bid the Secretary as attrantive was to accept at ones.

copt any till all had had an opportunity to make their offers. In the meantime Yoo Hoffman & Co. withdrew their bid in the interest (as is believed) of another house, whose bid the Secretary was strongly urged to accept at once.

HOTT, FFRAGUE A CO.

The United States Court has granted an order to show cause why an injunction of bankruptcy should not be made in the case of the firm of Hott, Sprague & Co. The pentitioner is Evan Randolph, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—E. N. Lewis, Trustee, has received a lettler from the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, inclosing a check for a dividend on \$1,500,000 of the stock held for an estate, amounting to \$37,500 in gold, which was exchanged for currency and produced over \$41,000.

GRASSHOPPERS.

What These Pests Are Doing in South-

What These Pests are Boing in SouthWestern Minnesotn.

Sr. Paut, Minn., July 3.—Last night's mail
brought the following additional news from the
grasshopper district:

MADEJA, Minn., July 2, 1874.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press:

It is pretty well understood that the grasshoppers in this immediate visinity will nearly, if not
entirely, ruin the entire crop for this season.

In fact and truth, nine-tenths of all the grain in
this county is now entirely destroyed by these entirely, ruin the entire crop for this season. In fact and truth, nin-tenths of all the grain in this county is now entirely descroyed by these pests, and a thousand different opinions are given as to their migration. Many seem to think that it is not in the nature of things that they should continue for another year. Others claim that there is a prospect of everything in the shape of vegetation being destroyed during the community. People who were in good circumsanoes last week are now confronted with starvation, as wheat-raising, in almost every instance, makes up the whole means of their support; and, that being entirely destroyed, their all is gone, and nothing left—credit, confidence, and good faith in the future, with their heretofore heroic courage and ambition, are all gone. By one whirlpool of destruction they are left on a deserted and at present a barren soil, with nothing but the wants of large and dependent families to console them, and yet many of them seem to imagine that they can endure this great loss for another year; but others cannot, and ought to receive prompt attention. At this writing, July 2, at noon, the sky is really darkened with the myriads of these peats now passing over the village to the north, and in case they leave immediately Madelia may be able to save sufficient for bread and seed. All the counties in this State, south and east of us, have been completely ravaged, there is now no room to doubt; and it seems that the State Government ought soon to take action in this important matter.

(Signed) H.S. Wilson.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE. Preparations for the Celebration.
St. Louis, July 3.—The tunnel extending from the western end of the bridge to Poplar and Eighth streats, a distance a trific less than one mile, is so far completed to-day that a train of ears passed through its entire length after crossing the bridge. The track was found to be all tright, and to-morrow a train of twenty odd coaches and four locomotives, with 2,000 passengers, will cross the bridge and pass through the tunnel. Many thousands of people arrived to-day from neighboring town and cities, and scores of excursions and through trains will arrive in the morning, all heavily laden with sight-seers. The Fourth promises to be not only a gala day of the largest dimensions, but a most memorable one in the history of St. Louis.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury. Spanoficial, Mass., July 3.—The verdict of the Coroner's Juny in the Mill River disaster investigation is published. It censures the Legislature for inadequate and defective legislation on the subject of reservoirs; the mill-owners for their parsimonious disregard of life and property; the engineers for ambiguous and insufficient specifications; the contractors for manifest delinquencies and want of thoroughness in their work, and, finally, the County Commissioners for accepting a dam so shabbily built when they had the power to order its entire reconstruction.

COAL-MINE CAVED IN.

advanced positions outside the town. The abandoned lines were immediately occupied by Carlists.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA. July 3.—Reports from the famine districts state that the crops are in excellent condition. The number employed at the relief works has decreased to 250,000, and only 40,000 are being fed by the Government.

CUBA.

New York, July 3.—A Havana letter of recent date says that the misery and want existing in that city are great, and as a consequence crime has increased to a fearful existent, the columns of papers being daily filled with accounts of assaults and robberies. The jail is literally packed with criminals, and it is reported that the Governor-General has ordered a part of the Isle of Pines to be converted into a correctional or penal colony for the traitors, vagrants and incorrigibles, and that a military colony be established there. Several severe skirmishes have of late taken place in Concorilla.

MCROCCO.

London, July 3.—A revolution has broken out in Tangiers. At last account the rebels were masters of the efficial bhildings.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

WASHINGTON.

Marshall Jewell Is the New Postmaster-General.

Gen. Ketchum Made a Member of the District Commission.

Secretary Bristow Orders the Cleaning out of the Official Stables.

Failure of the Bill to Relieve Savings

Banks of Taxation.

Further Developments in Regard to the District Safe-

Robbery.

A New Defense Set Up by Detective Whitely.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HON. MARSHALL JEWELL APPOINTED. WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Hon. Marshall Jew ell, American Minister at St. Petersburg, having been communicated with by cable, and tendered the Postmaster-Generalship, has revolved to the President, accepting the place. It ily have been greatly dissatisfied with the Russian Capitol as a place of residence, and desired to return to their native country. The chance

sian Capitol as a place of residence, and desired to return to their native country. The chance is now offered them. The appointment is regarded here as a good one. Goasips are now at work selecting a successor for Jewell, and have generally concluded that Frederick A. Sawyer is the coming man.

To the Associated Press.

The appointment of Minister Jewell as Postmaster-General is generally received with favor. Surprise is expressed that the President should recall a Minister who has not been long at his post to discharge the duties of an executive office at home. Although Jewell is popular at St. Petersburg, and finds his position agreeable, it has been known that he preferred office in his own country to a diplomatic position abroad. The settling of his affairs in Russia and the time necessarily occupied on the return voyage will prevent him from entering upon the Postmaster-Generalship before the list of August. As the law provides that during the absence of a Cabinet-officer the appointment of one ad interim shall not continue for a longer period than ten days, and as the absence of Jewell will necessarily be for a longer time, the President to-day fully commissioned First Assistant Marshall as Postmaster-General, to serve as such officer until Jewell himself shall be prepared to assume the duties of the position.

STOPPING THE LEAKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune, NO MORE FREE LANDAULETS. ASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Before tal his departure for Kentucky to-day, Secretar clean out the Tressury stables, about which so much has been written. Up to the time of the exposure of the Williams landaulet affair, nearly every Government official was either riding in a vehicle purchased with Government money, or boarding his team at the expense of the National Treasury, and using Government employes for drivers and footmen. At one period last winter the large stable on Fourteenth street, owned by the Treasury Department, was found too small to accommodate the teams belonging to the Treasury officials, and it was found neces-sary to lease adjoining premises for the accom-modation of the stock. Every head of a division, modation of the stock. Every new of a Gureau, or, as they like to be called, Chief of Bureau, had his carriage and pair-boarded at Government expense and driven by a Government messeng:

When the story about Williams came out, some of the more timid of these bursau chiefs removed their teams from the Treasury stables, but the cheeky ones failed to take the hint, and continued the steal up to

Secretary Bristow is over discovering and stopping up leaks through which Uncle Sam's stamps have been disappearing for years, unbeknown or encouraged by preceding Secretaries. When he entered upon the duties of his office, Mr. Bristow found that one bureau chief was absent traveling in Europe, his salary going on at the rate of, \$5,000 per annum, while at the same time he was receiving, for some sort of business assigned him by Richardson, an extra compensation of \$25 a day in gold, and mileage. The new Secretary's second official act (his first-being to examine Mullett on the subject of architecture) was to cut off this European tourist's remittance, and order him home.

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS' DECISION. nestion of the right of the United States to question of the right of the United States to collect a tax from savings banks on their surplus was first decided by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rollins in favor of the banks. Soon after Commissioner Douglass' accession to office he revived the question, and ruled that the banks were liable under the law, and directed the revenue officials to proceed against and collect the tax in future, and to recover the and collect the tax in future, and to recover the tax before evaded. A test case was made by the banks, and the claim rested before the courts until the Supreme Court decided that Commissioner Douglass was right. The banks then organized a lobby, and during the recent session of Congress a bill was passed through the House to relieve the banks by repealing the clause construed as imposing the tax. The bill went to the Sonate, and laid there quietly until near the close of the session, when Senator Sherman called it up, and it was passed. The banks have been quite jubilant over their success, but Commissioner Douglass learned to-day that the bill failed by what is known as A POCKET VETO, the President having withheld his signature to the bill, and Congress having adjourned in less than ten days from its passage. The tax will therefore be collected till Congress takes further action.

THAT SAFE ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
A BAD LOOK FOR WHITELY WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3 .- The Hon. Bleehas had transferred to him for examination and report the copies of the safe-robbery testimony transmitted both to the Attorney-General and Secretary Bristow. In a conversation this morn-ing with the Solicitor, that gentleman said that he was working hard on the matter of the safe of Pines to be converted into a correctional or penal colony for the traitors, vagrants and incorrigibles, and that a military colony be established there. Several severe skirmishes have of late taken place in Concorlia.

MCROCCO.

**London, July 3.—A revolution has broken out in Tangiers. At last account the rebels were masters of the official buildings.*

THE CENTENNIAL Building.

Cincinnati, O., July 3.—Mr. Henry Petit, Engineer of the main hall of the Centennial Exposition Building, to be built at Philadelphia, presented plans of the main hall to Director-Gen. A.T. Goshorn, in this city to-day for approval. Mr. Goshorn in this city to-day for approval. Mr. Goshorn in this city to-day for approval. Mr. Goshorn in this city to-day for approval the fact to the Finance Board at Philadelphia, so as to enable the Board to let the contract immediately. The building covers 18 acres, resembles.

**South met at the break and changed passengers. A large force of men was shoveling culm into the crevase, which had videned to an acre in Judge Williams. He will go to New York to-night or to-morrow morning to hear some further evidence, and return Monday next to hand his report to Secretary Bristow and the crevase, which had videned to an acre in Judge Williams. He will go to New York to-night or to-morrow morning to hear some further evidence, and return Monday next to the damage of the evidence to be taken, but it is surmised that it pertains to the next the mature of the evidence to be taken, but it is surmised to the mine. The damage of the will are the could not state the mature of the evidence to be taken, but it is pertain to the mine. The damage to the mine is not very serious, as the coal, at the could not state the mature of the evidence to be taken, but it is pertains to the next to the official building.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, July 3.—Steamship Wyoming, from New York he was absent in Boston, and that its clerk's w pext to hand his report to Secretary Bristow and

that no such detense was offered before the Committee as evidence. He said that Whitely had been called upon to make a full statement in writing regarding the matter, and to explain, if possible, the very point made. He said further that Whitely was required to hand this statement in before the Solicitor left the city.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Gen. Spinner has twice this week received contributions from Chicago to the conscience fund. On Wednesday last a conscience-stricken party enclosed 43 cepts, and informed the Treasurer, under the signature "Sorrow," that he owed the Government that. To-day the second receipt from that source amounted to \$60, and a remarkable circumstance connected with this remittance in that cumetance connected with this remittance is that for the first time in the history of the fund the

In the Treasury Department, at least it seems that the Civil-Service rules have not been abandoned, for a bulietin posted to-day in the usual place announced a competitive examination to take place next Friday, July 10, to fill by promotion thirteen vacancies of third-class, and four as second-class clerks in one of the Auditors' offices.

motion thirteen vacancies of third-class, and four as second-class clerks in one of the Auditors' offices.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSION.

When ex-Representative Ketchum arrived here this forenoon he intended to decline the appointment of Commissioner of this District, but he stated about noon that after his interview with the President he changes his mind.

(To the Associate Press.)

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day appointed as members of the Board of Indian Commissioners to fill the vacancies which recently occurred. Theron B. Butler, New York City', Gen. H. H. Sibley, St. Paul, Mion.; and Clinton B. Fiske, of St. Louis. These appointments increase the number of members of the Commission from four, at which it was left by the recent recent resignation of Brunct and others, to seven. Secretary Delanowill soon fill the remaing three vacancies.

THE FORED CERTIFICATES.

Mention has heretofore been made of discoveries of forgeries of orders for firemen's and policemen's certificates on the office of the Compiroller for the District of Columbia. To-day Albert Underwood and Thomas B. Warrick, both colored, were arrested on information, charged with forgery. Several other parties connected with forgery. Several other parties connected with it will also be arrested. Underwood has been messenger in the Comptroller's office for some months. He was member of the late District Legislature, and is a well-known local politician. Warrick graduated from the Howard University as a lawyer, and has since acted as Clerk in the Collector's office.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

It is reported that some of the depositors in the Freedman's Bank are selling their pass-books for less than their value, either from necessity or in consequence of the fact that Bank-Examiner Meizs, after a thorough examination of the affairs of the bank, has placed toe assets, deducting bad and doubtful debts, at 98 cents on the dollar. The officers of the Company say that with proper care on the part of the manage

day as possible.

NEBRASKA INDIAN LANDS.

The Attorney-General has decided that the State of Nebraska is not entitled to 5 per cent upon the value of the reservations for Indian frices in that State.

THE ALLUVIAL LANDS COMMISSION.

The President has appointed Jackson T. Sickles and Paul O. Hebert to the Board of Commissioners to investigate and report to permanent plan. ers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basis of the Mississippi River subject to inundation.

A. H. Holt, of Illinois, it is said, will be ap-pointed Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenus Bureau, vice Mr. Avery, appointed Chief Clerk of

NEW YORK.

Tammany Chiefs on the War-Path, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, July 3.—The Tammany managers in revenge for the reappointment of the con-victed Police Commissioners, have resolved to ask Gov. Dix to suspend Mayor Havemeyer pending the trial of the charges to be made against him. This may appear like a big under-taking in view of the fact that both the Gov-ernor and Mayor are Republicans seeking re-nomination this fall, but Gov. Dix has been so nomination this fall, but Gov. Dix has been so positive in the condemnation and -removal of Democratic officials guilty of such misdemeanors as Havemeyer is charged with, that he must act consistently in the case of Republicans. Besides, it is not certain that Dix, who is an old Democrat, may not yet be the nominee of the Democratic party. The Tammany leaders also intend to indict the Commissioners in the General Sessions Court, and have them retired at once. If they are tried before either of the Judges of this Court, and are convicted, they will certainly be sent to Keep Iweed company on Blackwell's Island. Both these Judges are not only Tammany leaders, but noted for severity in punishing criminals.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., July 3.—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, the Upper Lake Region, and the Northwest, clear or fair weather, decidedly high temperature, except near Lake Superior, southeast to southwest winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

ENGAGO, July 3, 1874. CHICAGO, July 3, 1874.

Hour of observation. 6:53 a, m. 30.08 65 68 8., fresh... Fair. 11:18 a, m. 30.02 76 59 8., gentls... Fair. 1:00 p, m. 29.94 82 58 8. W., fresh.. Fair. 3:33 p, m. 29.88 89 37 8. W., fresh.. Fair. 0:00 p, m. 29.85 80 61 8. W., fresh.. Fair. 10:18 p, m. 29.85 80 61 8. W., fresh.. Fair.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 4—1 a. m.
Station. Bar, Thr Rain Wind. Weather.

THE FARADAY SAFE.

THE FARADAY SAFE.

HALIPAX, N. S., July 3.—Communication has been had with the steamship Faraday. After leaving Halifax she experienced continuous fogs near Toroay, and was greatly delayed. It is hoped that she will reach Portsmouth in a few days, all well. The report of the wreck of the Faraday was sent from Picton to a news-room here by E. W. Chipman, of Halifax.

LATER.—Intelligence has just been received that the steamship Faraday left Torbay June 30.

Mr. Chipman, who telegraphed from Picton that the Faraday was wrecked, in a letter published this morning, says that he obtained his information from William Earle, of the cable staff at Port Hastings, who said he got it at St. Pierre.

NUMBER 315.

No Allusion to the Scandal in the Friday Evening Talk.

BEECHER-TILTON.

The Issue Left Confidingly in the Hands of God.

Public Opinion in New York and Brooklyn.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, July 3.—Heary Ward Boscher's regular weekly talk to his congregation in the lecture-room of the Plymouth Church this evening was impressive, and in some respects significant. It was the last meeting of the kind for the summer, and his sermon of next Sunday is Mr. Boscher's last till fall. He told the story of his life in a plain, straight forward way. He said that it was impossible for him the way. He said that it was impossible for him to observe any privacy with his flock, or to keep were at was the last for three months. He had been impressed with the feeling that he might

He first served at a church of twenty members in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and was there two years. Thence he was called to a New TWO LIVING TRUTHS BEFORE HIM One was the spiritual helplesane man, and the other the infinite

man, and the other the infinite spiritual heipfulness of God. All the
rest of his belief was conventional.
Praise had never been the motive of his actions.
Mr. Beecher then spoke of the
ANTI-HAYERY WAS.
He had taken sides with the mute and belpless
because he couldn't help himself. When inbeity came, he laid down the weapons
of controversy and took up the tools for
reconstructing. He had nothing to say
of the trials he has gone through. He had
worked, however imperfectly, for the honor of
God, in whose hands he left anything that might
happen.

By the correspondence in the daily press of the city and general tone of all the interviews on the subject with prominent men, it is evident that Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, coupled with Mr. Beecher's refusal to answer it, has made for Mr. Tilton many friends, a number even who were once Mr. Beecher's friends and his enemies begin to waver, and a few have openly avowed their distrast of the prescher and their sympathy with Mr. T. Everybody demands that Mr. B. shall tell all there is to tell, and his continued silence is beginning to be accepted as a a proof indis-

tell all there is to tell, and his continued silence is beginning to be accepted as a a proof indisputable that he has erred, and that the charges are true.

AN INFLUENTIAL RESIDENT OF BROOKLYS said to-day: When is (the Boschar-Tilton matter) was first agitaled, I paid but little siterates) was first agitaled, I paid but little siterates) was first agitaled, I paid but little siterates) was first agitaled, I paid but little siterates with such mischievous people as those Woodhall and Cladin women; that the Plymouth crowd have always been figuring with woman's rights, woman's suffrage, Communism, and the rest of the

the Treasury Department.

THE FORTH
is to be universally observed here in some way or other. All the Government departments and city offices will be closed and business will be generally suspended. There will be little or no parading of the streets by military or civic companies or associations, and altogether, it will doubtless be the dullest Fourth of July known here for many years.

REAL ESTATE PUNCHASE.

Chief Justice Waite has bought a large lot of 100 feet front, on Rhode Island avenue, of Atty.-Ger. Williams, and adjoining the latter's fine property. The Chief Justice proposes to build a handsome residence on the same as soon as possible.

"I believe that Mr. Tilton is being most unjustly treated by Plymouth Church, and by the press of the country, in the interest of Plymouth Church, and I, as an attendant upon Plymouth. Church, will say that it is high time that Mr. Beecher speaks out and denies these charges if

in the church, but although this is probably true, it is doubtful if a majority can ever be found in the church to openly demand of the pastor an explanation of the charges against him. If the gash is irristated and kept open until fall, when the church is again opened, and Mr. Beecher returns to it. Some measures may be taken to get from him an explanation, but it will certainly be in a milder form than a plain demand. THIS OPINION IS SPREADING DAILY

Burleigh's New York Letter to Sosten Journal.

No man in the land, save Mr. Beecher, could go into a pulpit and preach with the letter Tilton prints unexpiained. Mr. Beecher's friends have a right to demand the whole letter. All I can say now is that that letter can be explained and will be. It has nothing to do with the so-called Woodhull-Tilton scandal. It refers to a matter wholly outside of it, and one open to the amplest explanation. When all the facts come out the public will be more astounded than they are now excited. Mr. Beecher can explain any paper that any man holds of his, and explain it in harmony with his interity and honor. Mr. Tilton has been informed by official men that if he will prefer charges against Mr. Beecher the church will at once act upon them, whoever may be implicated. Beecher's Letter.

Did Beecher Offer Tilton Money 1-Letter from F. B. Carpenter.

Letter from F. B. Carpenter.

To the Editor of the Brookign Eagle:

I do not disavow and have not intended to disavow the statement attributed to me by Mr. Tilton in his letter to Rev. Dr. Bacom concerning Mr. Tilton's going to Europe. I am satisfied now that I gave a wrong impression to the representative of the Eagle and through him to the public concerning the master, as published in the Eagle of last Saturday. All the facts in the case—a part only of the facts coming up in my conversation with the reporter—warranted the full force of Mr. Tilton's statement. The interview referred to between Mr. Beacher and myself took place on the 19th of April. The matter of the increase of the capital of the Golden Age and Mr. Tilton's going to Europe was not the occasion of that interview, as I stated to the reporter, but was an incident thereof. Mr. Beecher did not couple the statement, "If Mr. Tilton would go to Europe the means would be provided," at that time with any conditions, but he requested me before taking any steps in the matter to see Mr. H. M. Cleveland. I saw Mr. Cleveland the following Thursday, and told him what Mr. Beecher had said. He made an appointment to see me the next day at his office in New York. I went to see Mr. Cleveland only on condition that Mr. Tilton would go to Europe with his family, and would bind himself to stay there two years. He said Mr. Tilton must also make a public disavowal of sympathy with Mrs. Woodhull's views. I instantly declined all further negotiations on the subject.

TTRACTIVE SALE H, SON & CO.,

V.—TO RENT, WITH FIRST a large, handsomely-furnishe wife or single gentleman; or, it its of two large rooms. Also arge closes, Reduced rates; as

"A DANGEROUS GAME."

Edmund Yates' New "American" Novel.

What Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton Says of It.

To praise is so much pleasanter than to blame that f would rather not speak of Edmund Yates' new novel, "A Daugerous Game," or, as it was called in its serial issue, "The Impending Sword," which William F. Gill & Co. have just published. But it is lished. But it is another Englishman's rican story, and there will, therefore, be a od deal of curiosity to know about it. More-er, Yates is always sure of his audience, beuse he tells an exciting tale. This one, though it equal to "Black Sheep" or "Broken to " in literary merit, will yield to none of his former books in the exciting nature of its blot. A New York merchant, Alston Griswold, who is about equally devoted to his household ds. his business, and the American stage, is hero. He loves his wife with all the heart he for any woman; and a good, strong, tender t it is. But he leaves her, in spite of her onate entreaties, and goes over to England

neart it is. But he leaves her, in spite of her cassionate entreaties, and goes over to England to attend to some mysterious business, by which he hopes to make his everlasting fortune. He akes a false name, in order to the better accomplishment of this purpose. This false name as does not confide to his wife, but, instead, he confides her to the care of his intimate friend. Frenton, Warren, under cover to whom the left letters to her husband are to be sent. Now, I live in Bostom, a phace of unsullied and unapproachable morality, as all the world knows. Boston merchants to not go over to England under false names, onfiding pretty wives to the tender care of nimate friends; but Mr. Yates professed to ave studied New York, and from his point of lew there may have been nothing improbable a this performance, which strikes the average loston mind as so extraordinary. The wife, felen, gives her husband a parting present of watch,—a gold watch, as Mr. Yates takes eare anform us, in a hunting-case. A secret spring a it reveals Holen's miniature, and of course triswold is delighted. He parts with her at ome, the next day; but he parts with Trenton Varren on the steamer, and gives him a letter bitch he is to convey to Helen.

Trenton Warren, you will have guessed, is the ullain of the piece,—thet-r-a-i-t-o-r! Next day a carries her husband's latter to Mrs. Giiswold, how he himself has long loved unknown to be, with a mad, unholy passion. Hich he calls we, to the wife, full of grief at parting with er husband, and full of anger that she mist swent or appears to be a surprise to him, In lat moment, when he finds that she is not ready drop into his arms, he matures a plan of ventage and the latter of the her his he is not ready drop into his arms, he matures a plan of ventagen.

speak in order to win; and Helen's contemptuous scorn appears to be a surprise to him. In that moment, when ha finds that she is not ready to drop into his arms, he matures a plan of vening cance which is unfolded as the story goes on.

He tells all the people at his office that he is going to Chicago; and he sends there, to terporesent and personate him, a poor, ragged, wretched half-brother of his, who, when well dressed, looks marvelously like him, and has a make for imitating his handwriting perfectly. Then Trenton Warsen, in turn, goes over to England under a false name,—under two or three false names, indeed, for he is all things to all men. As Mr. Dolby, he forms "relations," whatever that 'may mean, with an English extress, Mise Clars Montressor; as Mr. Dunn, be hires handsome lodgings and lives in them quietly; as a Mischolast tract-distributor, he travels in the train with Griswold (who is then calling himself "Foster"), and, on pretonse of showing himseome of the suffering among the poor in the lower parts of Liverpool. George him into an empty warehouse and murders him. Ton searcely see any object for the time; time has been paid for mining.

Helen. It seems to be committed from pure cussedness," and a hatred of Griswold, as more fortunate than himself. The murder is so ingeniously done that you think he must be so secure as the Nathan murderer from detection; and the slowly-uncolling chain of events by which the crime is finally brought home to him is very ingenious. Indeed, at this stage and outraged your notions of probability, you are more fortunate than himself. The murder is so ingeniously done that you think he must be so secure as the Nathan murderer from detection; and have been settled without and a variances and outraged your notions of probability, you are more fortunate than himself. The murder is on insuring the past and your facility of the probability, you are m

Yates, I will not venture to predict. Yates makes him out vain, shrewd, kind-hearted, and with a truly wonderful power of turning everything to his own advantage. He boasts of his descent, and complains bitterly because he is received at the tables of men no better than himself "as a superior Jack Pudding, a table buffoon, a breaker of that dead, dull silence which, without me, or some one equivalent to me, would reign unrelieved throughout the whole dreary banquet." It was hard work for Mr. Duval to get started for his American hunting-grounds, so many visitors beset him:

Mr. Moss Marks, the manager of the Gravity, was there, nervously anxious about the forthcoming "Pickwick's Progress," and constantly endeavoring to cut down costly items of furniture and desoration which Duval had insisted upon being provided. Mr. Hodg-kinson, tee, cane to impress upon his friend his parting injunctions, that, if he sawdnything in the States likely to make a sensation,—any "fakement" likely to hit up the British public,—he should wire him at once, and send it over by the next boat. There, too, was the great impressarie, Wuff, who began to find that camels and corjoines spelt bankruptey as well as Ehakspeare, and he was eager to beg a few last words of sdrice from the omniscient Byran Duval before he started.

With what glory, moreover, did the great Duval set forth on his travels! You must read an account of that, and see how it is possible to improve even so commonplace an occasion as setting off on a business-journey:

Ordinary people travel in rough clothes and drive to the station in a cab. Not so Mr. Byan Duval. His

ordinary people travel in rough clothes and drive to the station in a cab. Not so Mr. Bryan Duval. His elect in the necessity of advertising himself remained rith him to the last, and the hoofs of the spanking hestnuts, as their master tooled them under the rchway, roused the echoes of the Eustace court-yard, to sign of vulgar lugrage appeared in Mr. Duval's ap; the only him that he was about to travel might are been found in the natty morocco-leather court.

wore a crimson tie, shiny tip jean boots, and his usual surisy-brimmed hat.

The little crowd gathered round him as he draw jup to the station, but he pretended to take no notice of them, and to be absorbed in giving directions to his groom. When these were concluded, he was apparently about moving off, when the groom touched his hat and esid, with something like a quiver in his voice: "Take the liberty of wishing you good-by, sir; happy younge, and safe return."

"Thank you, James, very much," said Mr. Duval, in his clearest tones. "Take care of the horses; see that Black Bess and Tantity are always properly exercised, and remember me very kindly to your wife." And Mr. Duval moved off amidsa'n nurmur of sympatiletic admiration from the crowd.

"Sharp follow, that James!" he muttered to himself, as he entered the ticket-office; "spoke that line I taught him deuced well. I shall probably be able to make something of him on the stage when I come back."

I must not forget to tell you that Mr. Yates.

aught him deuced well. I shall probably be able to make something of him on the stage when I come back."

I must not forget to tell you that Mr. Yates, with the characteristic British gratitude for attentions received, does not fall to satirize the American eagerness to entertain our English relations. Crowds of people go to the steamer to meet Bryan Duval and his company; they are dined and suppered at Delmonico's, and entertained at private houses; and they are constantly congratulating themselves on their luck in having fallen among these good-natured, lavish American geese. By the way, if we were to believe Mr. Yates, what a queer set actors and actresses must be. They talk a slang which is a dialect by itself, and which reminds you of thieves' lingo, as you have learned that charming vocabulary from the pages of other English novelists. The book is a "fast" book,—a play in which the actors are not our ideal ladies and gentlemen; but its introduction of real people under this disguises will attract the attention of the curious. Not only Boucicault is said to figure here, but Wallack (as Van Buren), and many another real man and woman. Mr. Yates seems to think that constant dining and supping at Delmonico's is the one bluss of the average American; and the business-education of a New York merchant makes him so clever at tricks and disguises that it wants nothing but a motive to turn him out as a professor of murder as a floe art.

Excessive Mortality Among the South-

cru Negroes.

Chattanoon Cerrespondence Cincinnati Commercial.
From what I observe of the daily life of the across, and from careful study of the mortal-powers of the Southern cities, I am led to the scite that the census of 1880 will show a decrease of the negro population of the Southern care of the negro population of the Southern care at the seguificant and starding.

the whites.

There is not a law of health that the negroes do not violate, and the consequence is they have not the endurance against disease possessed by the whites. The bulk of the victims of cholera and small-pox in the South are negroes. Of the deaths from cholera here last summer two-thirds were negroes. and small-pox in the South are negroes. Of the deaths from cholers here last summer two-thirds were negroes. The medical men could not prevent them from eating watermelous, green peaches, and all sorts of vegetable trash. They would eat and then lie down and die with cheerful resignation—eat poison in the very face of death and in spite of every protest. The medical men have known this to be true, and it is from them I gather the information. An incident illustrates the case pretty well. A dealer in fruits here last summer had a lot of large watermelous from the South, which he was not allowed to sell during the prevalence of cholera. One night the healts officers had them carted to the river and thrown in. They looked tempting, but were stale, and death had a place in each one. Nevertheless, while on the way to the river a negro scole one of the largest and slipped around inco a back alley to eat it. He had a nice time all to himself over it, and died in ten hours.

If the death rate continues to "discriminate"

in ten hours.

If the death rate continues to "discriminate" If the death rate continues to "discriminate" so largely against the negroes in the future as it has in the past three years, the graveyard clause of the Civil-Rights bull is the only one about which they need give themselves concern. That they do not increase as in slavery is easily accounted for. Then some discreet white man was interested to the extent of some \$500 to \$1,500 in the preservation of the life of each. They were looked after, watched over, and cared for, just as the wise farmer looks after and cares for his stock. It was a matter of dollars and cents rather than humanity with the master, but the result was the same—the negro had and cenfe rather than humanity with the master, but the result was the same—the negro had a pretty fair lease of life. It is different now. The negro, like everybody else, must look out for himself, and a rather dubious job he makes of it. If he is sick, the doctors do not interest themselves to a great extent in his case, for negro patients are notoriously poor pay. If he dies, the doctors almost invariably get nothing, and if he lives, the prospect of pay is some better, but not altogether free from doubt.

THE BRAIDWOOD STRIKE. Letter from Daniel McLaughlin. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sir: My attention was called to a letter which appeared in your issue of Tuesday last, June 30,

cago, Wilmington & Vermillion coal-mines of this place, in which he (Mr. Sweet) labors hard to throw all the blame of the strike now existing at the mines of this place on the miners, and thereby holds the Companies up as the int victims of unscrupulous workmen; and, in doing so, he takes hold of a mistake which appeared in the notes taken by your reporter while at the mines, and published in THE TRIBUNE of June 22 wherein I am made to say that the miner would dig the coal for \$1 per ton, and the pushing to stand on the old terms.
this was a mistake; and no terms. Now knows better than Mr. Sweet that it was so, as he had informed a deputation of

for? I said we would dig and load it for \$1 per-ton, provided the Company would do the push-ing and the brushing of the roads. But Mr. Sweet very ingeniously tries to make it appear that I told a lie, so as to have more blame at-tached to the Company than what they were de-serving of. This is not so, as I have no wish to make the Company or their Superincendent ap-pear any worse than what they really are. Nor

by a panic?

If this has always been the case, is it not unwise to attempt to restore such a basis, and to conform the business of the country to such a system?

We all believe that the issue of paper-money, whether by banks or by the Government, witnout a sufficient guarantee that it is, and suall be equal to coin-money, would be runous to the business of the country, and perhaps result in the ruin of our Government. For the National-Bank notes there are deposited the bonds of the Government for their ultimate payment. For the United States notes there is the general confidence that the Government is able and hones; and that the country is rich.

How would it do to crystalize this confidence by the issue of gold bonds, at a low rate of interest, to the full amount of the United States notes, and these to be held in the Trassury as a constant pledge for the payment of the notes? The interest on these bonds should be a sinking fund, to be held in gold coin, or in gold bonds drawing the highest current rate of interest. To this fund should be added any surplus gold arising from revenue not required to pay interest on bonds issued for loans.

These gold bonds, held for the payment of the notes, would provide a permanent security; and, if made interchangeable with them, the notes would always be of equal value with the bonds. Would not the interest of the sinking fund, strengthened by surplus coin from the revenue, add to the value of the notes, and make them equal to specie in a reasonable and not very distant time?

In this way the basis of the United States notes would be cain and gold bonds; neither a specie-basis, nor a simple Government-confidence basis, but a mixed basis as this be a good foundation in the time of a panic? Might it not to some extent prevent a panic?

ot to some extent prevent a panic?

Active Life.

From the Omaka Herald.

The clerks at the Union Pacific headquarters in this city lead sedentary lives themselves, but by gazing through their windows that overlook "the patch" they are frequently witnesses of

the most active life that is known to this century. Yesterday they saw a wife drive her husband from the door in the most unceremonious manner, stone him as far as she could follow him, and going back, gather rocks on the wayside that she might be prepared for his return and meet him in the lane, love. One day, not long ago, they saw this man and woman scuffle over a gun until it went off in their hands. The husband then gathered the pieces and knocked his wife down with the muzzle. The clerks, thinking it time to interfere, went over to stop thinking it time to interfere, went over to stop the fracas. They found the woman bruised and bleeding, but she was on her feet and wiping blood from her face. She gave her protectors a defiant look and wanted to know what business they had around there.

EDUCATIONAL.

Carleton College, Sinn.
To the Editor of The Chicago Trioune:
Sin: This institution is located at Northfield. It was named for a friend in Charlestown Mass., who gave \$50,000 toward its endowmen fund. Its first commencement occurred on the 30th uit., when its first class was graduated. The College, in its preparatory department, has been running several years; and its entire number of scholars enrolled for the past year has been 171 scholars enrolled for the past year has been 171. There were two to graduate, and these represented the principle of co-education of the sexes, and also the missionary spirit, as it is understood that both are booked for the foreign work. Mr. Dow, the gentleman, is a son of a returned missionary who had labored in India. His address upon "The Attainment of a True Manhood," and Miss Brown's essay upon the "Intellectual Culture of Woman," revealed a breadth of mental cultivation very creditable to the training they had received in Carleton.

Students of the other classes participated with breadth of mental cultivation very creditable to the training they had received in Carleton.

Students of the other classes participated with credit in the public exercises. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. J. E. Roy, of this city, upon the subject of Missionary Geography, which was presented as an object-lesson from a large map on canvas. This College is open to students from all denominations, although it is under Congregational appervision. A goodly number of the Congregational clergy and laity were present to take the first matured fruit of their own raising, and they seemed sausfied and gratified. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Strong is the young and enthusiastic President. For four summer vacations he has been called to supply prominent pulpits in this city, which is an indication of his standing as a preacher. The Assistant Superintenest of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is a brother of the President. It is a matter of justifiable pride in Beloit College that she has furnished two such Paters to husband two Western Alma Msters,—the other being the Rev. Peter McVickar, D. D., who is President of Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.

Carieton College has a fine stone structure for, its first permanent building, besides a ladies' boarding hall, once used as a hotel. The institution is rapidly growing, with its magnificent opportunity in the midst of the half-milion people who already occupy this North-Star Chearage.

THE ACHEENESE WAR.

Probable falsity of the Report of the Annihilation of the Dutch Army. DETROIT, Mich., July 2, 1874. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: SIR: Under the heading, "A Severe Blow to the Dutch Invaders-Disastrous End of the Second Dutch Expedition," and so forth, a dispatch (from London?) makes the round of al the American papers, telling of the defeat of the hilation—on March 10, 1874, communicated by letter of April 10 from off the coast of Sumatra,

and from Singapore sources.

I have before me official copies of the Dutch Congressional Globe up to the 9th of June, 1874; and from it I know that the Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch army in Acheen, thinking the war at an end, thought proper to withdraw the larger part of the army, and hand over the command to his second. The only trouble which the Com-mander found, when making himself ready to. leave the country, was, that it was so completed demoralized that there was no head to conclude

Judging from this synopsis of official commu-nications of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the House in the Hagne, on June 9,

Colonies to the House in the Hague, on June 9, I think it safe to say that there has been no such disasters to the Dutch army as related in the above-mentioned dispatch.

As to the war with Acheen, I repeat what I have already said on a former occasion: "It would not be patriotic in me to criticise my Government while in war, or generous to the little Sultan of Acheen to sum up now all the wrongs he has committed or been induced to commit. Therefore I will not dwell now on the causes of this war, or or its probable end."

Newspapers which have published the dispatch are requested to insert the foregoing.

Van Wondrichens Van Vliez.

Borax is a substance largely used in manufactures. A large deposit of it has recently been discovered in California,—thus adding another important element of prosperity to the Golden State. A beautiful specimen of it lies upon our table, for which we are indebted to Mr. Arthur, Robottom, the discoverer. We quote the following in regard to the discovery from the Alta California:

that I told a lie, so as to have more biante attached to the Company than what they were deserving of. This is not so, as I have no wish to make the Company or their Superincendent appear any worse than what they really are. Not is there a man in these diggings that has done more in trying to pring about a settlement that would be alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties than Daniel Moladumin.

THE SPECIE HOBGOBLIN.

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The Letitor of The Chicago Tribune:

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The Letitor of The Chicago Tribune:

Siz: In an article on finance, in your issue of the 27th lit of the Letitor of the 27th lit of the

could not have it, and made some taunting remark about her pride in keeping cleau. Mother never answers him back, for she knows how cross and rough he is. He said much more to tantalize and make her reply, but she would not, and then his anger got the better of him. He hit mother in the face with his fist. It was the first time he ever darad to do it in my presence, and I was determined it should be the last. I told him a poor, weak, sickly woman was no match for him, and suggested that he protect himself, as I was going to give him a right good thrashing. He did try to protect himself, but without success. If I have broken the law I do not object to being punished, provided that man is put where he will not be able to whip my mother until I come back to take care of her."

Judge Wandell said, "Young man, I amproud to see that you love your mother and are anxious to protect her, but your violence towards your father has been of a very vigorous character. Try and keep your hands off your father; but, in any event, protect your mother from injury. You may go."

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Diagnosis of the Disease—How It Is Developed, and Its Existence May Bo

Discovered.

Discovered.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, the following report on hydrophobia was received and adopted:

GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF CANINE HYDROPHOBIA IN

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, the following report on hydrophobia was received and adopted:
GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF CANENE HYDROPHOBIA IN ITS DIFFERENT PERIORS, AND THUE MEANS OF PREVENTING ITS SPHEADING.

Rabies in dogs is not always characterized by access of rage in the first days of the attack; on the contrary, it is a disease at first of mild character, but from the start the saliva is virulent; that is, that it contains the innoculable germ, and the dog is then more dangerous by his coaxing than by his butes, for then he has not yet the desire of biting.

At the cutset of hydrophobia the dog's disposition changes; he becomes sad, dull, morose, likes to be alone, and keeps himself in a dark corner of the room. But he cannot remain long at the same place. He is anxious, agitated, goes and comes, lies down, gets up, goes about, amells, looks around, scratches with his fore-paws. His movements seem to indicate that at times he sees ghostly appearances, for he bites in the sair, rushes forward, and howls as if fighting real enemies. His looks are changed; they express a dull but ferceious sadness. But in this state the dog is not yet aggressive to the man; his temper is what it was before; he remains obedient to the voice of his master. Instead of desiring to fight it is often the contrary in the incubative stage. The friendly and affectionate feeling toward his master and the friends of the house is increased in the mad dog, and he shows it by the repeated motions of his tongue, with which he is anxious to lick the hands and face of those he may reach. This feeling, much developed and strong in the dog, causes him in numerous cases to respect his master even in the spasms of his throat prevent him from swallowing, he dup his mose entirity in the vase which contains the liquid, and, so to speak, butes on it. The mad dog refuses no food in the incubative stage; often even he eats with more appetite than usual. When the desire of biting—which is one of the essential charact

bodies; he gnaws the wood of doors, of furni-ture, tears capeus, curtains; chews straw, hay, nair; eats earth, dirt, manure of animals, his own, etc. The abundance of the salivs is not a constant sign of rabies in the dog. Sometimes the mouth is moist; sometimes it is dry. Be-fore the period of access the secretion of the saliva is normal; it increases some during that period and diminishes towards the end of the dis-

The mad dog often expresses the painful sen-The mad dog often expresses the painful sensation of the spass in his throat by rubbing it with his fore paws as if he had a bone in it. In a variety of canine rabies, called dumb, the paralyzed interior jaws remain spart from the upper one, and the mouth is then kept dry, with a brownish red appearance of the lining of the muschus membrane.

brownish red appearance of the lining of the mucous membrane.

In some cases the mad dog vomits blood, which most probably comes from the wounds of his stomach, produced by the sharp bodies he has swallowed.

The voice of the mad dog changes. His bark is different from his natural one; it is hoarse, clouded, and becomes jerked and howling. In dumb rables this important symptom is missing. The sensibility is much diminished in the mad dog. When one whips him, burns or wounds him, he does not grumble—no complaints, no The senaturity is finded that the complaints of wounds him, he does not grumble—no complaints, no groatings. There are cases where the mad dog inflicts upon himself deep wounds with his teeth, and thus satisfies his rage upon himself, yet without trying to injure those with whom he is familiar.

The mad dog is always much impressed and irritated by the sight of an animal of his own

teeth, and thus satisfies his rage upon himself, yet without trying to injure those with whom he is familiar.

The mal dog is always much impressed and irritated by the sight of an animal of his own species. As soon as in the presence of one, and he hears his barking, his rage is awakened. If it was latent it develops itself, and if it was present already he runs to him with his teeth.

The presence of the dog produces upon mad animals of other species a similar impression, so that we can say that the dog is a kind of reactive agent, by which we may always, with a great certainty, detect hydrophobia which may remain yet latent.

The mad dog runs away from home, when, by the progress of the disease, his ferodious instincts are developed and overcome him; and;

certainty, detect hydrophobia which may remain yet latent.

The mad dog runs away from home, when, by the progress of the disease, his ferodious instincts are developed and overcome him; and, after one, two, or three days of wanderings, during which he has tried to satisfy his rage upon all those he has met, he often returns home to die near his master.

When at its furious period hydrophobia is characterized by the expression of ferocity of the looks of the animal affected and by the desire to bite, which he satisfies whenever he can. Healthy dogs seem to have the privilege of recognizing the rabid state of an animal of their species, and, instead of fighting him, they try to run away and escape from him. The mad dog, when at liberty, attacks first with very great energy all living beings he meets, but always, by preference, the dog. Then, when worn out by his rabies and fights, he walks away with a vaciliating gait. He is easily recognized by his tail hanging down, his head near the ground, his impaired sight; mouth open, with its bluish and dusty salva running out. In this state he has no great tendency to bite, but yet will attack whoever comes in his way, man or beast.

He dies by paralysis or asplayits. Post-mortem efamination reveals, his stomach containing a mixture of various substances—leather, pieces of rope, cakum, leaves of trees, grass, stones, etc., which, by their presence, are a great problematic value of the existence of rables in the animal in which they are found.

The surest way of preventing the effects of rabid inoculation is immediate cauterization with the actual cautery, gunpowder, or other mineral caustics. The sooner this is done the greater is the efficacy. If cauterization cannot be applied immediately after the bite, we must, white waiting for it, wash the wound, press it strongly, to squeeze the blood out, suck it with the lips, and, spitting out the liquid quickly, apply a circular ligature to stop the current of the blood.

The principal, I may say the exclusive, cause of rable

A Terrible Case of Lunacy.

ax—can undersell the other. Theis has not yet been found in Nevad, but it probably exist in several of the dry six-beds in the southeastern part of this State.

The deposits of borate of lime and borate of soda are numerous.

A Caution to Wife-Beaters—A Son Described in the dry six-beds in the southeastern part of this State.

A Caution to Wife-Beaters—A Son Described in the dry six of the dry

name.

A curious circumstance happened in the grave-yard. After the coffin had been lowered and the grave nearly filled, an attendant called out to stop further proceedings, as the lot was his, and he was unwilling a lunatic should be buried by the side of his wife. After muon ado the corpse was uncovered and lifted up, and a new plot selected, where the deceased now lies in peace. Misanthropic people are often heard to grumble at their hard lot, but no surer remedy could be found for curing their misanthropy than to visit such a person. In justice to his friends it should be said that Charles Crowell has always had the best of care. The modes now adopted for treating the insane were not in vogue in those days.

THE GRASSHOPPERS. Their Movements in Minnesota and

From the St. Paul Press, July 2.

Nothing specially new or interesting was received yesterday from the sections now being devastated by grasshoppers beyond the fact that the great majority of them are flying in a northeasterly direction. They do not appear to relish the blades of the wheat, but accomplish the work of destruction by attacking the stem and eating through to the frith, or juices which nourish the stalk, while the leaves or blades are left untouched. Many of them are quite large, and differ in appearance from the grasshopper known to the people of the Eastern States,—being evidently more nearly alled to the locust tribe. The grass and hay has not been attacked or injured in the majority of localities. Everything found growing in gardens is destroyed, with the exception of the pumpkin vines—and for these the grasshopper has no stomach. Senator Rice made an experiment some time ago to test the endurance of these pests, by catching one tolerably well grown, tying a string around his neck, and then leaving him suspended in the open air. Senator R. left his victim hanging for one week,—then united the string, and the grasshopper jumped off in the best of health and the most cheerful of spirits. Senator Rice is now convinced that they will grow fat on torture, and that chokking and drying fail to kill the grasshoppers of this year.

A subscriber, writing from Charlestown, Red-

year.

A subscriber, writing from Charlestown, Redwood county, under date of June 22, says:

"The grassnoppers are eating up everything along the Cottonwood River, and, I fear that we will have hard times here next winter. All my along the Cottonwood River, and, I fear that we will have hard times here next winter. All my own crops are destroyed except corn. If they do not leave soon, all those living on the banks of the Cottonwood will have their crops destroyed."

The Jackson Republic of June 27 contains the following in regard to their movements: "The wings of the grasshoppers, which were first found fully developed on Friday of last week, began to be used by the pests to take them out of the country on Monday. Every day since, from 10 o'clock in the, morning to 3 in the afternoon the air has been full of the winged emigrants, all traveling in a northeast course. Their mode of navigating the air is a little paciniar. Starting from the ground they turn their heads toward the wind and are borne by it backwards like a crawdsh. Where they are going and how far they will fly before they again visit the earth is a question of little importance to our people as long as they are leaving here, but we can but heave a sigh for the community where they do cast anchor. Many are skill here, but the militions that leave daily are gladly parted with, and their fe lows will follow as soon as they get their sails trimmed. The damage done during the week has been immense, and in a large section little is left growing but the wild pushing grass."

during the week has been immense, and in a large section, little is left growing but the wild prairie grass."

Mr. G. H. Herrick, of St. James, has forwarded to this office a number of stalks of wheat, which afford corroborative evidence to the statement that the attention of the grasshoppers is mainly confined to the stalk and its juices. The sample received is from the farm of J. G. Butterfield, and is the best that could be found in his tract of 800 acres of wheat, and this is certainly a discouraging specimen. Herrick adds that, in by far the largest portion of Watonwan County, not even the straw remains, and grain and vegetables have been devoured.

Some families will require aid within sixty days, and people are beginning to discuss the propriety of calling an extra session of the Logislature to enable the devastated counties to issue bonds to provide for those who must be heiped to avoid suffering, and perhaps, starvation. The people prefer this course to making appeals for charity, or voluntary contributions from their more fortunate neighbors.

The following letter was received last evening from Hon, the Bown Yates, of Madelia. It was written yesterday morning, and contains the latest particulars from the region infested:

"Madelia, July 1, 1874, "Editor St. Paul Press:

" MADELIA, July 1, 1874 "Editor St. Paul Press: "Madelia, July 1, 1874.
"The accounts published in yesterday's Press

people have staked their all upon this crop, and it is gone.

"Parties who were in town from Antrim, in the southern part of this county, yesterday, reported the hoppers leaving them and going north. They were inquiring for and would sow buckwheat if it could be obtained.

"I have no doubt but a car-load or more could be planted here if the farmers could get it. It can be sown as late as the 10th or 12th of this month, and would furnish food for many who will otherwise be entirely destitute next winter. Yours truly.

B. YATES."

The following special dispatches were received at the Press office last evening from various points along the line of the St. Paul & Siour City Road, and contain the latest reliable news:

"Sheldon, Ia., July 1—5 p. m.—Plenty of grasshoppers in the air. None coming down yet. They seem to be moving south.

"Shlex, Ia., July 1—5 p. m.—Grasshoppers have been flying thick all day, but do not settle here. Looks as if we must have them.

"Worthing hick all day, but do not settle here. Looks as if we must have them.

"Worthing have been flying south ald day. No reports from the country.

"Hersey, Minn., July 1—5 p. m.—The grasshoppers have been flying but now seem to be at a stand-still and dropping around here. People are getting discouraged.

"WINDOM, Minn., July 1—5 p. m.—The grasshoppers commenced flying south about 10 o'clock this morning by the miltion.

"MOUNTAIN LARE, Minn., July 1—5 p. m.—Since 11 a. m. to-day the grasshoppers have been flying south.

"Exars, Is., 5 p. m., July 1.—The air is full of grasshoppers. They are going northwest. The hoppers are all covered with a little red bug which is killing them off around here. We caught several this afternoon, and every one was covered.

"Exars, Is., 5 p. m., July 1.—Grasshoppers said to have been rising all morning, but there has been no wind, and they are again settling down here. Reports from the western part of the county are same as here. Large quantities in the air all day.

"Hosperses, Is., 5 p. m., July 1.—The grasshoppers have

Nine Fish-Hooks.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Republican.

A Camden correspondent sends us the following fish story: "On Monday, the 22d inst., Mr. Graham, the ferryman at the Lone Pine ferry, caught a blue cat-fish weighing about 125 pounds. On landing his fishship, an examination revealed the following somewhat strange phenomens: His blue-grayish color, and shiny, rugged appearance, taken in connection with his colossal size, at once proclaimed him one of the leading cittzens and "oldest inhabitants" of the finny kingdom. One corner of his mouth was torn out, and numerous scars about the head advertised the fact of many a hard-fought battle with the trout-line; but it was only a careful sortiny of his capacious mouth that discovered nine fish-hooks firmly imbedded in the tissue and muscle therein. So firmly imbedded were the hooks that they had to be cut out. His long warfare with hooks had evidently made the old fellow fight say of these barbed enemies; as the hook that caught him at last he resolutely refused to mix up with those in his mouth, and had impaled himself upon it beneath the right gill well under his belly (probably in a moment of franzy when suffering from toothache), but when Fishy found himself in this suprame trouble, his struggles for hisbridges in structure; again he would start off at great speed down the river, towing the 'dug-out' rapidly through the water; but the position of the hook, and the

great tension of the line, always kept him par-tially on his side, and thus retarded his locomo-tion, until at last, through sheer exhaustion at the unequal contest, he surrendered to his cap-tor, and allowed himself, as it were, to be taken in 'out of the wet.'"

THE MOQUIS INDIANS.

The Strange Tribe of Aborigines in Arizona—Peculiar Customs and Mode of Living.

Dr. Owar Lewis, in Popular Science Monthly.

Among the aboriginal tribes in the Southwestis that of the Moquis, an isolated remnant of a former wide-spread nation. These Indians are of peculiar interest, especially as a study for the sthuologist, on account of their peculiar manner of living, strange customs, etc., as well as in being little known and seldom visited by the white man.

While the literature of American othnology tesms with interesting accounts of the aboriginal

stitutions, on account of their paciniar manper of living, strange customs, etc., as well as in
being little known and seldom visited by the
white man.

While the literature of American othnology
teems with interesting accounts of the aboriginal
race of this country, and is replete with the history of the various other tribes, but little is said
regarding the singular and romantic branch of
the Puebloe who call themselves "Moquis."
Year after year military supeditions have traveried the far West, yet few have been led to the
hidden recosses of this tribe; moreover, theirs
is a region seldom visited by civilians, and of
these the few coming thither are principally New
Mexicans.

It was the sixth day after leaving Fört Defiance that our party, under Lieut Russell (of the
"Expedition for Explorations and Suwers West
of the One Huadredth Meridian," in charge of
Lieut. George M. Wheeler. United States Engineers), began to near the Moquis villages,
concerning the inhabitants of which we had
listened to so many thrilling and marvelous
stories. Immediately before us was spread
a wide, sandy basio, whose loose, dusty
surface offered no verdure to delight
the eye, or rehere the wairsome
monotony of the barren landscape. Tem miles
away over this traceless desert loomed up, on
the wastern horizon, wide and precupitous cliffs
whose heights it would seem impossible to
climb. "On those cliffs," said our Navajo guide,
"live the Moquis." A few hours later and we
had crossed the sterile waste, and were at the
base of the sandstone masses whose outline we
had previously traced to the far distance, there
to find perched on loffy summis the habitations
of the singular people we had came so far to see.

As we approached, human beings began to
through the rim of the precipitous bluffs, their
dusky features betraying curiosity over an event
so novel and unexpected as the presence of white
men at the very threshold of tuer citadel. We
now began the ascent to the village. A narrew
path led, by a serpentine route, up the dizzy

before the nonses, one may look vertically down a frightful depth of 300 feet. In many places the sides of the meeas are terraced, the terraces being used as sheep-corrais. On the rims of these high and rocky walls children may be seen at play, unconscious of danger, while the mother performs the duties of the household apparenaly thoughtless of the guif that yawns within stapping distance of her innocent brood. Below, on the sheep-terraces, other children are delightfully engaged in sucking goat's milk from its natural fountain.

As stated, these villages occupy the entire width of the mesas. The houses are built in a row, side by side, and are principally of two (although not a tew are four) stories. They are constructed in a terrace style, the upper stories being removed a few feet back from the lower ones. The mode of entry is by means of ladders or steps cut in the sidewalks. These habitations are not built of adobe, of which material the larger number of Indian and Mexican huits are formed, but of stones firmly held in place by a cement of clay and sand. The several stories are, respectively, about 7 feet high, and are divided to the support of the same divided to the support of the same and the several stories are, respectively, about 7 feet high, and and divides of several stories are, respectively, about 7 feet high, and are divided to the support of the same divided to the same divided to the support of the same divided to the support of the same divided to the same divid

them by the "great father," and which to tended by children from 3 to 5 years old, being examined, these little ones counted rectly to 100. They are quite proficient in ging, while their ready recital, without the of numerous English verses, showed them passed of very retentive memories.

Saratoga-The Hotels-

As a refutation of the rather prevalent notes that Indian languages are subject to rapid change, it may be said that, although the Tohm and didefouses have been separated at least century, and that, too, at a distance from each other of several hundred miles, the language of the branch-tribe is still identical with that of the parced-stem. Furthermore, although the Tohmas and Moquis live but 50 miles apart, then dialects are entirely different, that of the former not embracing a single word used by the latter. By this, however, it is not to be understood that some of the Moquis do not understand the Tohmas language, and vice versa. Besides the own language, a few of both tribes seath trokes Spanish.

With regard to the religion of the Moquis diagent investigation failed to develop anythmy definite. To the unquiry whether they worship Moutezuma, the reply was, in broken Scanish. "No sabe," ("11 don't know"). By Messylamiths we are informed that he believed the "sun to be the true God," but that the so-calls "happy hunting-ground" was, in his opmobut a creation of the imagination—the "bessel fabric of a dream." They have neither directly and the pressts have succeeded in astablishing themselves with almost all the other Pash tribes, as is plainly shown by the runs of Jeanit churches in Acoma Genez, and otherwise with almost all the other Pash tribes, as is plainly shown by the runs of Jeanit churches in face and the settlements. On being select to decipher a hieroglyphical inscription some fitteen mile settlements. On being asked to decipher a hieroglyphical inscription some fitteen mile southeast from their villages, a copy of whit was shown them, they appeared unable to so replying, "No sabe." The boliaf is well entertained with the inscription, and knew its hidden meaning since there were found in the house of cook the chiefs figures carred in wood which companied and the surrounds them, is a question sill eveloped in mystery. Taking into consideration the fact that the space between the several villages on on

earth, we were otherwise will repaid for the hardships we had encountered in reaching the isolated spot, and shall not soon forget the pleasant hours spent in the company of these half-oir ilized beings. As evening draw near, sitting on the tops of the lofty messa, our fevered brown were gently fasued by cooling breezes, which soon caused us to forget the tropical heat of the day, while our eyes were feasted by a sunest estadom equaled in grandeur and sublimity. The sinking sun produced a golden hus around the summits of the far-distant Sierra de San Francisco, while its light, reflected along the horizon transformed the sky into an ocean of blood. It was long after nightfall ere wearied nature songht repose; but at last we retired to rest, with naught but rock for our piliow, and with no roof above us save the blue canopy of nature which seemed more than ever freited will twinkling stars.

WE MAY ESCAPE THE COMET.

Further Computations as to the Sovelopment and Position of the Com-et's Tail-A Question of Two Baye

at Furthest.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:
Size: Your publication of my predictions with
regard to the approaching comes has avaisance
so much public interest on the subject that I

lacione or stape cuit in the subswalls. These torical the larger number of Ioulas and Mexican bris are formed, but of acoust firthy held in and a stories are, respectively, about 7 feet hich, and are divided into a number of room, for windows the walls are pieced in many places, the holes being out a quite, and about a control of the holes being out a quite, and about a control of these houses stellare themselves in the roots here in the roots have a state of these houses stellare themselves are a cross believes pleasant and except, and in many inelaces the supersson in it is higher the roots, the house of the companion of the control in the heart "jet black," coarse, and long, Every without that, an or remotor period of the past the state of the companion in the heart "jet black," coarse, and long, Every without that, an or remotor period of the past the state of the companion in the heart "jet black," coarse, and long, Every without that, an or remotor nearly attitude, past the state of the companion in the heart "jet black," coarse, and long, and the past the state of the companion in the heart could be a state of the companion in the heart could be state of the common in the heart could be stated being the work of the country in the house propage of the country and the state of the country in the heart country to the heart with the heart work in the house propage of the country and the heart work in the house propage of the country to the heart work in the hea

SUMMER-RES

A Visit to Geneva consir

The Castle by the

the Four Comfort, Not Style, the acteristic---Fis

To Lovers or Brides

ful Residences-

Grand Haven-Ar Cutler H

House-" French and Hora Long Branch---The

ings of the Moni Associati A German Spa--- The

What Is to Be S Be Done The GENEVA Special Correspondence of The I wonder if the good peop are broiling in the hot sun of

BIJOU WATERING neatled among the hills of borders dotted with lovely h quil surface showing far in it merald shores, while whi the many half-baked citizens streets of the city have confamilies, bringing their hou and pitching their tents on Lake, where they clothe the ing-pole and an anti-crema happy. Still, there is room hotels are full, the hospitable

charming tenting-ground, sown dinner from the te from Chicago by the Norths our ideas of travel on that ros urious, we took the longest a Crystal Lake, making the di stead of 70,—an addition w pleasure, as we arrived at Ge the evening, without any and, stepping from the carr dustless, entered the open

Hast thou seen that lor That castle by the see Golden and red-above r The clouds float gorg And fain it would stoop To the mirrored wave And fain it would soar In the avening's crim

rose-white light, that quive over the bosom of Lake Gen gaze upon it. Away, away,

miles it stretched, till the ho by a thread of silver. One cit ly-sloping abores were wood edge; half-way up to their gleamed the white walls and rince; home, built by Chies its base lay, white and pictur tent of some lordly Arab; who of boats dotted the white boso could see it from its beginnin, had first coaxed it into exister away from it with a satisfied folideed "good."

Not belonging to that class who can exist on sunsets and "followed the example of the followed the example of the followed the example of the toos, and iced milk and berrit delectation; after which we alse does there,—went over songaged one of his best be row, and were soon

FAR OUT ON THE There were no sunken leds no tumbling surf or angry deep water—166 feet in many lucent in its pearly calm; breeze, that floated over will was odorous with wild row sensuous air of the warm, grow everywhere in rank prowas the fair, mosulit sky; be the wave, a silent City of Liceased our idle chattering, deep inspiration of the scene.

I heed not if My rippling ak Float swift or slow, from

Under the walls of Parad
A very un-Paradise-like, a
back to the common scenes o
our party, in trying to bals
small of her back, had lest !
After each member of the past
drowned in valuely trying to
turned to the hotel, disposed
rible, and were soon ourselves
in the happy oblivion of a
sleep.

sion-steamer-played appropriate in a red-flannel Garibaldi, drawins and admiring crowd looked an what was doubtless intended position, on the forecastle; a through the water, and too queen, to the pride and estimated the state of the pride and the pride and

ESCAPE THE COMET.

Manacled Hands 2706

Manacled Hands
Afte of a Child.

Farge (Minn.) Express.

Se the heroic conduct of Groups
while the steamer Dakotz was
loose Bapids, on her last trip,
the most heroic and daring
been our fortune to witness.

at the time under guard and
ad, for the alleged offense of
the passengers on board was
ir children, from Port Prairie,
to join her husband in Manifternoon, while her children,
playing about the deck. little
ne boat to the river below, and
ing to the surface near the stern
once all was confusion; the
and the men shouted; all
aer, who jumped to his feet
the hesitation, with heavy boots
in his person, and his hands
her, sprang from the hurricans
the rescus of the strugging
up the child and raised it to
the rapid current swept him
d the child, from his shacked
came to the surface, and again
child, and again he began is
above water, while zoors of
winners, stood by and waited
to reach the struggling mas
They were saved and returned
to the passengers did all they
Belihymer their appreciation
A testimonial was presented
ag Pembina by those who witleap and struggle in the water.

A Mad Cat.

(Pa.) Express says that a lady ity had a startling adventure Monday. The lady had been ghoor, and she, in going home saw a large cat lying is the saw a large cat lying is the mouth, and apparently in g at her. The visitor jumed i the kitchen-door, while the ran to the cellar for the pursive grate. Just as she was the cat flew at her, and so firmly elf against the grate that the attailly close it, having nothing nich to push it but an old unfor ten minutes, afraid to rua a to relieve herself, the lady nile the cat frothed and bled as syes almost protruded from the end of ten minutes the cat convalued, rolled upon its back, dy in question will never roge.

Apology, the winner of the Epsom this year, is a clergy-teh of England, who resides in

SUMMER-RESORTS.

A Visit to Geneva Lake, Wisconsin.

The Castle by the Sea "-Chicago Visitors-Launching a Steamer.

to Lovers or Brides as Yet--- Beautiful Residences--- Regatta on the Fourth.

Comfort, Not Style, the Prevailing Characteristic --- Fish-Stories.

Grand Haven---Arrivals at the Cutler House.

Sarateza-The Hotels-Morrissey's Club-House-"French" Habits and Morals.

Long Branch---The Annual Meetings of the Monmouth Park Association.

A German Spa ... The Baths of Ems-What Is to Be Seen and Can Be Done There.

GENEVA LAKE.

I wonder if the good people of Chicago, who

stead of 70,—an addition which gave us only pleasure, as we arrived at Geneva in the cool of the evening, without any noticeable fatigue, and, stepping from the cars, cool, comfortable, dustless, entered the open barouche that con veys visitors to the Whiting House, and, after short ride, found ourselves comfortably located in one of the pleasantest rooms of the handsome new hotel, which the Genevites have dub-bed their

Hast thou seen that fordly castle,
That castle by the sea?
Golden and red above it,
The clouds float gorgeously.
And fain it would stoop downward
To the mirrored wave below;
And fain it would soar upward,
In the aventure crimon view.

In the evening's crimson glow.

The "erimson glow" had faded into a faint rose-white light, that quivered like a mirage over the bosom of Lake Geneva, when we stoo on the balcony and looked with a first absorbing gaze upon it. Away, away, for a distance of miles it stretched, till the horizon was marked by a thread of silver. On either side, the gentres were wooded to the water's

ly-sloping shores were wooded to the water's adge; half-way up to their highest altitude gleamed the white walls and massive towers of princely homes, built by Chicago capitalists; at its base lay, white and picturesque, the saucy tent of some lordly Arab; while a whole regatia of boats douted the white bosom of the lake we could see it from its beginning, where creation had first coaxed it into existence, and we turned away from it with a satisfied feeling that it was indeed "good."

Not belonging to that class of ethereal beings who can exist on sunsets and "airs," I cheerfully followed the example of the rest of the party, and promenaded to the salle-a-manger, where we found a delicous repast of fresh fish, new potatoss, and iced milk and berries, set out for our delectation; after which we did what everybody also does there,—went over to Mr. Lytle, and sugged one of his best boats, with a man to row, and were soon

FAR OUT ON THE WATER.

There were no sunken ledges to be afraid of, no tumbing surf or angry surges. The calm, deep water—166 feet in many places—was translucent in its pearly calm; and the soft, cool breezs, that floated over without disturbing it, was odorous with wild roses, and the rich, sensuous air of the warm, lush grasses that grow everywhere in rank profusion. Above us was the fair, moonlit sky; beneath, mirrored in the ways, a silent City of Light. Suddenly we ceased our idle chattering, and drank in the deep inspiration of the scene.

I heed not if My rippling skiff
Float swift or slow, from cliff to cliff; With dreamful eyes,
My spiris lies
Under the walls of Paradise.

A very un-Paradise-like scream brought us back to the common scenes of earth. The imp of

cased our illde chatering, and drank in the deep inspiration of the scene.

I heed not iff
Float will or slow, foun chiff to chiff:
With dreamful syes,
My spirit lies
Under the walls of Paradise.

A very un-Paradise-like scream brought in shack to the common scenes of earth. The imp of our party, in trying to balance herself on the small of her back, had lost her hat overboard. After each member of the party had been nearly drowned in vainly trying to rescue it, we restimed to the hotel, disroced of the enfant terrible, and were scon ourselves, each and ail, lost in the happy oblivion of restful, refreshing also.

The next morning we were greeted by
TAMILIAR FACES

St breakfast. Spencer H. Peck and his family occupied seats at our right. The Misses Heath and daughter,—a charmingly-pretty, assum a fight,—showed his handsome blonds countesance at the table next to us. He has a sam here that is hard to match,—a pair of vicked, high-stepping blood-horses, that snow tash needs to all other horsefiesh. Brown is plump and sleek; but he says it makes him sake to think of Chicago, so he stars here, does a title hunting, and a little fishing, and sponds lism more like a prince. Gen. Stager and his family have engaged a suite of rooms at the Whitney House for the season; so has Gen. Logan. The hotel-accommodations are excellent. The Whitney is a new house, fronting the lake—the only hotel here that does. It has been recently built, and is cowned and run by its propriets and furnished, 440,000. It is clean, cool, and handsome, and list throughout with gas. Its fronty of the summer-recreation of the tourist, the artist, the poet, or the business—man. It is patromized by the intelligence of the results of the west of the work of their surplus weak proposition of the tourist, the artist, the poet, or the business—man. It is patromized by the intelligence of their surplus weak poet with the some of their surplus weak proposition of the visitors here exhibits a marker had been the more dead of the proposition of the visitors he

ob Monday we went in a body—all Geneva, I tany—to see

OEORGE DUNLAY'S NEW STEAMER, the Gertie, launched. She was built in Quebec, foated to Chicago, thence brought by rail here. Het keel was painted a bright red, the hull a dark brown. She looked very pretty lying on the ways; but, contrary to the usual custom, there was no gay party aboard of her—no speeches—no songs—no champagne. The band belonging to the Lady of the Lake—the pretty little excarsion-steamer—played appropriate music; the carpenters knocked the supports away; a darkey in a red-fiannet Garrisbaldi, drawn hastily on while the admiring crowd looked and wondered, struck what was doubtless intended for a picturesque position, on the forecastle; and the Gertie shot through the water, and took her place like a queen, to the pride and estisfaction of all presume. There was no excursion, or trial of speed

or strength. The crowd dispersed, and the Gertie steamed to her own wharf, at the fort of her owner's grounds. Every man of any importance here, either owns a yacht, or intends to. Having suiffed of the salt sea a good many of the first years of my life, I constructed a alight prejudice against "land-lubbers;" but a mgn must begin somewhere to be a sailor, I suppose; and a lake so tranquil that, if he fell pverboard, he might be fished out with a fork, is a very good beginning. Still, there is something suggestive about the appearance of a man is lavender pauts and a stovepipe hat trying to hold on to the sail of a yacht, and at the same time avoid knocking himself overboard, upsetting the boat, or losing his precious tile. Of course he is a new-comer. The old settler, who either lives here or gravitates hither every scason, wears duck trousers, and a sun-hat with a brim two feet wide, and goes it his shirt-sleeves, and prides himself on old boots.

There is one thing that surprises me:

TREER AER NO LOVERS HERE.

The buzzers, who get into corners, and buzz, buzz, mysteriously about things that might be shouted on the house-top, are conspicuously absent. The young people who are here look as if they never had heard of lovers. The cool corners of the puzzas, too draughty for any but people in love, are unappropriated. There are

absent. The young people who are here look as if they never had heard of lovers. The cool corners of the piazzas, too draughty for any but people in love, are unappropriated. There are no brides either, but a number of young mammas who bring nurses with them, and whose white, illy-like babies are paradéd up and down the cepridors in Paris muslin and Valenciennes lace. Such pale, puny little blossoms! I want to put a single gingham frock on them and let them roll on the grass, get sun-burned, and tired, and hungry, and give their white cheeks a little color and their thin arms some muscle. THE MANY REAUTIFUL RESIDENCES around Geneva Lake are nearly all owned by Chicago gentlemen. Charles L. Wilson, of the Evening Journal, has a fine place here, and a beautiful pond stocked with fish. Three of the Sturges brothers have houses here. Shelton Sturges have a house built with a tower. It resembles a castle on the Rhine. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and are thrown open to the public, which is not slow to appreciate the favor. The large groves through which the drives lead are composed of maple, oak, willow, and blackwalnut trees. The borders of the lake are laid out in flower-beds. A large wind-wheel forces the water to the top of the hill, where there is a reservoir large smough to supply the city. A yacht named the Arrow—white, tipped with gold,—is moored at the wharf. Mr. Rumsey owns a splendid residence upon the opposite shore, near Mr. George Duniap's new house. It is said of Mr. Sturges that, although his house contains twenty rooms, he frequently has to engage quarters for his friends at the hotels. Mr. N. K. Fairbank and family have also taken a house here for the season.

Yesterday our party were the

are broiling in the hot sun of a summer solstice, are aware of the existence of this

BIJOU WATERING PLACE,

mestled among the hills of Wisconsin,—its fair borders dotted with lovely homes, and its trangul surface showing far in its crystal depths the stately residences that here and there stud its emerald shores, while white-winged sails skim like birds over its fair bosom. A goodly few of the many half-baked citizens who patrol the hot streets of the city have come hither with their families, bringing their household-gods with them and pitching their tents on the banks of Geneva Lake, where they clothe themselves with a fishing-pole and an anti-cremation hat, and are happy. Still, there is room for more. If the hotels are full, the hospitable woods will offer a charming tenting-ground, and you can catch your own dinner from the teeming waters of the lake.

We arrived here on Saturday night, coming from Chicago by the Northwestern Road. As cur ideas of travel on that road were rather lux. The surious, we took the longest route, via Elgin and Crystal Lake, making the distance 85 miles instead of 70,—an addition which gave us only pleasure, as we arrived at Geneva in the cool of the college grounds, we rode through the college-grounds, we rede the lake, as a preceptor, I understand the Seminary gives great satisfaction in all its departments. It is encourages its young ladies to learn thoroughly any branch they undertake: to wear loose, serviceable clothing; and to develop muscle and mind simultaneously. Miss Buckingham, the young lady who accompanied us, and aiready distinguished herself as a champion rower,—think—in any other propers. The rown of general, and had been presented with a handsome pair of light, spoon-shaped, fancy-tipoed oars.

The rown of general, the college-grounds, we rede through the college-grounds are roughly and the college-grounds, we rede the section of the wind a state of the vintage of '70.—an addition which gave us only preserve and the section of the wintage of '70.—an addition whic

After driving through the college-grounds, we rode through

THE TOWN OF GENEVA,
a pretty lively little place, with a wide-awake, prosperous look. It has the usual amount of churches and schools, and neat, well-cared-for homes, and rather more than the average of handsome stores. We found two specialties for sale: Anti-cremation hats—prices from 26 to 40 cents—and crequet slippers. There might have been other things, but I am morally sure there is a preponderance of these. There are two circulating libraries, and a county-paper, the Herald,—a pleasant, newsy sheet,—J. E. Burton, editor.

There is to be There is to be

A REGATTA
here on the Fourth. The Chicago Boating Club
and the Howard Club will be here One hundred and twenty of the boys will be down tonight. Mr. Jenkins, cashier for Field, Leiter &
Co., is President of the Chicago Club. They intend to row for a prize, which is offered merely
to stimulate the sport. Small, white, coffinshaped cuaft begin to dart about the lake, and
preparatious for a grand time are lively. preparations for a grand time are lively.

Last night we went on the eyening-excursion of the "Lady of the Lake." The night was perfect,—cloudless, with a full moon that rose just as we started, and made a shiping path on the waters. The Silver Band—the pride of Geneva—layed a samingly timing its name of the pride of the waters.

fect.—cloudless, with a full moon that rose just as we started, and made a shiping path on the waters. The Silver Band—the pride of Geneva—played charmingly, timing its music so as tograce-fully salute the prominent residences as we glided past. We steamed slowly past the Elgin Club-House, where a party of Elginites were strolling about in cool attire. White dresses fluttered among the trees: handkerchiefs and hats were waved at us: the band played the "Star-Spangled" and "Sweet Home;" and, in resoonse to their invitation to come ashore, our gallant Captain, Ed. Quigley, responded with. "Our parents are waiting for us," and the band with "We won't go home till morning."

The Lut who i mingines she will need a new toilet for this watering-place may as well be undeceived. The people who frequent Geneva Lake are in search of genuine comfort, and CARE LITTLE FOR STYLE.

They wear old clothes, or the plainest kind of new. The more money a man has, the less he cares for what he wears. A wide straw hat, old pantaloons, and easy boots, are his highest aspirations. The ladies wear crisp-starched lawns, walking-length, or a solid silk toilet, without trains, laces, or jewelry. Lisle thread gauntlets, and a sun-hat tied down with a broad ribbon, are the out-door additions. Elaborate conflures are discountenanced. In the evening, when they meet to compare notes, they count the blisters on the palms of their hands and the freekles on their noses, and the one that has the most is happy. The drag and worry of a full-dress toilet would mar all pleasure here, where one is reading one minute, riding the next, and rowing the third. The Mesers. Heath and Milligan went out this morning on the lake for a breakfast-appetite, and returned with fourteen bass and

speed their handsome horses with pleasure and profit.

I had almost forgotten to tell you that the male portion of the visitors here exhibits a majority of Old Boys,—the heavy, hearty, jolly, corpulent, stall-fed Paterfamilias, who tells long stories of when he "was a boy," and begins to show a pink circumference on the top of his head, and takes a regular afternoon sicests. Such a hold as those old fellows take on the world,—such lovers of good eating and lazy living, and such haters of long sermons and obnaxious creeds! And they always have pretty daughters whom they fall down to and worship.

Send us a car-load of lovers and bridal-pairs. We want amusement.

Eugens A. Pike, wife and child, Chicago; E. W. Peet, and child, Philadolphis: O. C. Bass and the control of the Afr-Line Northern Pacific Rainroad, laddoul from Chicago to Duluth); P. C. Marroad, and son, coutractor of the Grand Pacific Hotel; J. T. Byerson, Lucina G. Roe and family; I. P. Bowen and family; I. R. Bowen and family, Charles B. Mrs. Hais and child; Mrs. S. G. Myesara Wilhimon, with and child; Mrs. S. G. Myesara Wilhimon, with and child; Mrs. S. G. Myesara Wilhimon, with and child; Mrs. R. Joher Keep; James G. Dwen, who is a fixure here, with his family; D. Patton, of late fame; L. C. Hugum; and from the Clifton Hou A. large relay of guesses and make lively scenes here, are expected daily with reinforcements. Judge Burr, of Bioomington, will be company them.

The omly bathing-house here is one erected by a Frenchman, M. Laislie. It answers the purpose nicely; though simply as inclosure of the motitoes on the wall; "No profate aweraring allowed,"—Is it thus Gendva ladies conduct themselvers? "No one shall go outside this building without clobes."—Horrinis idea! We motion were intended for the edification of the gentlemen, under the management of J. P. Patton, do.; Barroad, B. L. B. C. Harding the weeking and the source. Black-hass and pickerel abound here; so do whiteins and binlineads.

M. L. B. H. Patton, do.; Barroad, E. J. G. G. G. Williams, M. J. S. W. G. Water, R. J. G. G. G. G. Water, R. J. G. G. G. G. Water, R. J. G. G. G. Water, R. J. G. G. G. G. G. G. The following were among the arrivals at the Cutter House, Grand Haven, during the week just closing:

Lindley, William F., Chicago; Taylor, George H., do.; McCord, J. T., do.; McCord, J. C., do.; Burnside, Thomas, do.; Bwaine, Frank, do.; Barnes, Dewitt, do.; Allen, Frank, do.; Granes, F. J., do.; Fleming, R. H., do.; Cochrane, J. C., and wife, do.; Parrer, E., do.; Reef, T. H., Springfield; Veazie, C. H., St. Louis; Cobb, Thomas and wife, do.; Caternan, A. A. and wife, Chicago; Bullin, Miss, do.; Nichols, Miss, do.; Long, S. and wife, do.; Cole, E. C. and wife, do.; Long, S. and wife, do.; Cole, E. C. and wife, do.; Long, S. and wife, do.; Cole, E. C. and wife, do.; McDonaid, A. J. and wife, do.; McIntyre, S. H. and wife, Negame; Heath; H. A., Miwankes; Williams, T. A., Now York; Bailey, F. J., Boston; Ullrich, M. and wife, Chicago; Brusing, George C. and wife, do.; Brumaa, E. and wife, do.; Notton, Mrs. R. H., do.; Notton, G. H. and wife, do.; Stoner, F. H., do.; Selleck, A., Boston; Haswey, B. K., Chicago; Bradley, E., do., Bagley, J., Portsmouth, O.; Dye, John S., New York; Dye, J. M., do.; Cornell, W. L., Chicinnati; Guther, John, Chicago; Newman, J. S., do.; Gilette, G. W., do.; May, F. H., do.; Lilis, F. W., do.; Chicago; Aled, E. Pittsburg; Norrie, J. B., Ghicago; Cabata Mrs., St. Louis; Taylor, Mrs., do.; Ladwick, Mrs., do.; Banks, A. E., Chicago; Fryo, Philip, Wisconshi, Pryor, Miss, A. E., Chicago; Chican, Miss, E., do.; Press, W. G., Chicago; White, C. H., Columbus, O.; Knigut, H. H., Chheago; Ulman, H. J., do.; Edred, D. M., de.; French, C. J., and Isanity, Fort Wayne; Miss, do.; Garerly, A. W., New York; Beckwith, F. M., do.; Godden, M. H., Ulman, H. J., do.; Edred, D. M., de.; French, C. J., and Isanity, Fort Wayne; Miss, do.; Guthern, Miss, E., do.; Press, W. G., Chicago; White, C. H., Columbus, O., Chicago; Godden, M. F., Balla, C. H., do.; Banter, J. B., Lansing; Cettins, J.

United States left them the field free in 1865.

They have strong backers too,—A. T. Stewart, of
New York, being the owner and champion of the
Grand Union, while Hathorn, the owner of the
celebrated Hathorn Spring, which has almost
superseded the old Congress Spring, is responsible for the establishment over the way. After sible for the establishment over the way. After dinner, and in the evening, Lander's Band discourses excellent music to the guests at the Grand Union, while Bernstein, standing boldly in the midst of his 'chosen band,' breathes defined to the 'Union people' in the sweetest of the Thespian Stakes to carry five finnce to the 'Union people' in the sweetest of the Thespian Stakes to carry five pounds extra. These are twenty nominations.

waltzes and the liveliest of polkas.

"But things are about to change. A new rival has entered the field. The opening of the new United States Hotel on the 20th of June "But things are about to change. A new rival has centered the field. The opening of the new United States Hotel on the 20th of June has been the great event this season at Saratoga. The immense mass of buildings forming this magnificent establishment is constructed of brick and stone, and contains accommodations for more than 1,200 guests. It has been about two years in process of building, and no country in Europe can produce anything which at all approaches it in the way of a summer or watering-place hotel. It contains 768 sleeping-rooms, besides 65 suites, each of which has from one to seven connecting rooms. The drawing-room measures 35 by 50 feet, and the ball-room 112 by 52 feet. There are 27,000 feet of broad piazza. The new hotel is kept by Messrs. Ainsworth, Tompkins, Perry & Co.

"It is said that A. T. Stewart proposes to tear down the old part of the Grand Union, and rebuild in accordance with the improvements of the times, making the facade on Broadway correspond to the present new building.

"There is one prominent feature of Saratoga which no visitor nere can fail to perceive the existence of, namely: the gambling-establishment of John Morrissey. Morrissey himself arrived here only last Thursday, but his first lieutenant has been here for some time, engaged in painting and refitting the building, which is known as Morrissey's Financial Cluo-House." It is publicly announced that it will be opened for gambling on the 1st of July, when the 'season' will have fairly begun.

"FREEKE" HABITS AND MORALS.

"Another well-known characteristic of 'Saratoga life' is already prominently manifesting itself this season. The display of the so-called 'French' habits and morals, or want of morals, which infect to so alarming an extent our 'fashionable society' are nowhere more glaringly and unblushingly visible. Fortunately, it is not my province to moralize. At the same time it is easily possible for a family to live here quietly, apart from all the false glare of this kind of society, and enjoy fully the really d

THE REGATTA.

The Saratoga (June 27) correspondence of the New York Express says: "The season promises the most brilliant of all. It commences early, and the regatta inspires fond hopes of a continuous crowd and plethoric bank accounts. Several crews are here and in practice. The Saratoga Club is a great institution, and its arrangements of last summer, and on a more extended scale this summer, will make Saratogathe permanent regatts waters of the United

LONG BRANCH. The Long Branch (June 29) correspondence of the New York Times says: "It is estimated that there were 200 persons at the West End on Sun-day evening, 160 or 180 at the Ocean House, and proportionate attendance at the other places. To-night there are about the same number at the West End, those who left this morning having been replaced later in the day by new-comers, most of whom will become permarent boarders. Among these are United States Senators Stewart and Jones, with their families; Messrs. Leach, Shriver, and Perkins, of New York, and many Philadelphians. At the Ocean House similar augmentations have been made, and the Mansion House, United States, Metropolitan, and the rest came in for their share of the arrivals. There

came in for their share of the arrivals. There was quite a smart sprinkling of fashionable people moon Ocean avenue, and many equipages drove along it until dark."

THE RACES.

The New York Times says: "On Saturday next, July 4, the annual meeting of the Monmouth Park Association commence. The Association has appropriated the very large sum of \$20,700 in purses, and added money to the various stakes. The opening event will be the Long Branch Grand National Steeple-Chase for all ages, welter weights, for a purse of \$700, with money to the second and third borses. The second race is the Trial Purse of \$300, for all lages, dash of one nile; and the third race a purse of \$500, for all sages, mile heats.

Lorillard stables; Dublin, the winner of the Withers Stakes; Astra, the Kentucky crack, Wenthercock, and Vandalite. The stake is worth \$1,850.

"For the second day there are to be four

"For the second day there are to be four races, the first of which is a hurdle race for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of \$500. The second affair will be a trial purse of \$300, for all ages, dash of one mile. Then will follow the Ocean Hotel Stakes, for 3-year-olds, value \$1,009, added to a sweepstakes of \$50 each, play or pay; to carry ninety-five pounds; filles and geidings allowed three pounds; the second horse to receive \$200, and the third \$100, out of the stakes. There are thirty-seven curries, and many of the There are thirty-seven cutries, and many of the best 3-year-olds in the country are engaged in it. The names of Saxon, Battle-Ax, Shillalagh, Regardiess, Elkhorn, Aaron Pennington, Brigand, Maccaroon, and Steel Eyes appear in the list. The stake will be worth \$2,850. This

C., New York: Wieting, W. H., do; Sherwood, I. W., do.

SARATOGA.

The Saratoga (June 27) correspondent of the New York Econing Post says: "Saratogs is the City of MAGNIFICENT HOTELS.

The Clarendon was opened by Putnam in 1856. It is quiet and well kept, but must etand in the background when compared with the large establishments which have grown up here of late years. The Grand Union Hotel, kept by Breslin, Purcell & Co., and Congress Hall, kept by Hathorn & Southgate, have been engaged in generous rivalry since the burning of the old United States left them the field free in 1865. The stake will be worth \$2,850. This great day's sport will conclude with a purse of \$500 for all ages, mile hosts. "Thursday, July 16, will be the third day, which will be opened with the Thespian Stakes for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, in which there are twenty-three "babies" engaged. The Monton the Ask to carry five pounds extra; one mile and three-quarters. All the great have engagements, and, as the West-End Hotel adds \$1,000 to a sweepstake of \$500 each, play or pay, there will doubtless be a large field to contest for the rich prize. The third race is a purse of \$800 for all ages, to carry 100 pounds: mares and geldings allowed thies

pounds extra. There are twenty nominations. Coming next will be the last great stake of the meeting, viz., the Robbins Stakes for 3-year-olds, \$1,000 added to a sweepstakes of \$50 each, play or pay; two miles. There are thirty-one nominations, and the best of the 3-year-olds are in it. The last race of all will be the Consolation Handicap, purse \$400, for beaten horses; one mile and a haif; winners excluded."

EMS. A correspondent of the London Daily News at Ems writes, under date of June 15, as follows: There is a great deal of the salt of the earth at the Baths of Ems just now, and it behooves all people with a polite taste for fine company to hasten hither without delay, for, if the eight of any number of magnates and the sound of the tawful titles can satisfy their longing to abase themselves before the great, they will cer-tainly have their reward. The Emperor of Russia, traveling under the title of Count Borsdinski. has quite an everpowering suite of those splendid nobles of his court who measure their estate by versts and not by acres, and to whose posses sious the lands of our nobility are as a kitchen garden to a Scotch moor. Here, too, are the pick and flower of that HIGH-PACING POLISH ARISTOCRACY

of which we know much less than nothing in Leicester square. The Potockis and Branickis, who are encamped in the Valley of the Lahn this year, but a short while ago held great state in their own country. They counted their horses and their servants by the hundred, and sent the and their servants by the hundred, and sent the produce of the rich corn countries of the South down to the sea-coast of Berdianesk and Odessa in trains of carts, each more than a league in length. They show no signs of ruin even now; there is nothing of the threadbare refugee about them, and they meet their sovereign with a glance as haughty as before their young chivairy went down in the last rebellion. They are here to show their loyalty and acquiescence in the present state of European affairs, and in order that such property as remains them may not be confiscated, though the Russan Government has not power over very much of it. Their insignificant establishments in the Fatherland have been broken up, to the sorrow of many an English stud-groom and whipper-in; and now and then one may meet with an English governmess or a Soutch gardener comfortably provided for by an annuity, who speaks with a Louching reverence and respect of the illustrious house which has crumbled down, and whose chief has beliaved to them with such magnificent liberality. erality.

THE EMPEROR OF BUSSIA

resulty.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

lives in a large oid building called the 'Castle of the Four Towers, and is very popular. Indeed, he was not responsible for what was done under the authority of his name in Poland, and nobody who ressons justly can wish him any narm. So he puts aside all ceremony, and wakes about quite alone, stopping to shake hands with one person, and to talk with another, and has something like the looks and behavior of a Lord of the manor in his own village. No visible policemen are ever seen on the watch when he is abroad, and, though soveral attempts have been made to assassinate him, he has evidently no fear of danger. There is only a single footman in attendance at the castle, so that a mian of enterprise would have little difficulty about walking into his presence at dinner-time, or questioning him as to his intentions respecting British India and the liberty of the press.

"Upon the whole, people who have nothing to de and plenty of money could hardly choose a pretty or a gayer place than Ems for a summer holiday; and there are all sorts of pleasant reasons why they should make up their minds to do so. It is a

sons why they should make up the solution of t

rooms in these Joycons abodies laid not such a proper process asset of the property of the same process asset of the property of the same process asset of the same process asset of the same process asset of the same process and the same pro

hour at the bathing establishment, and cool down over breakfast in the open air, graced by exquisite German bread and the best cream to be got out of Devonshire. By the time he bas reached home, dressed, and read his newspaper, dinner will be ready; and then there are carriages which will follow him about like a Russian droschky, and whisk him away to a mountain ion for supper and a fine prospect; or he will find capital shops if he wants to purchase anything, sud plenty of boats and boatmen if he is inclined for a row on the water beneath the light of the moon.

"THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS of Ems are cleanliness of a very unusual sort on the Continent, and weak music, as if the local doctors had forbidden too much of it to be taken at a time, and measured it out in ceaspoonfuls for samitary reasons. There are also plenty of donkeys epiendidly caparisoned with scarlet saddles and bridles, and all the usual materials for delightful picnics—such as shady knies iesding nowhere, but fit for lovers to lieger in, and deep, stleat woods, pictnesques scenery, ancient castles, and babbling trout-streams, where fish may perhaps be met with now and them. Perhaps no one who has thoroughly broken his leg or bis reputation can mend either of them by a short visit to a German bath; but the waters of Eins are said to have many virtues, especially for fat people; and there is one source cailed the "Heir's Spring," which is alleged to possess the attractive quality of producing little boys, and that is surely worthy the attention of persons of property who have noschildren. The waters are not very unpleasant to drink, and in take they visit to a German bath; but the waters of Emsare said to have many virtues, especially for fat people; and there is one source cailed the Heir's Spring, which is alleged to possess the attractive quality of producing little boys, and that is surely worthy the attention of persons of property who have no-children. The waters are not very unpleasant to drink, and in taste they resemble a mild infusion of soda flavored with carbonic acid gas. It is the custom to walk about briskly while taking them, so that many warm friendships suddenly grow up between strangers who become excited by their potations. The other morning the Emperor of Russia shook hands with a young lady by mistake, and then they both blushed with confusion.

in the life of Ems. The place is full of amusing in the life of Ems. The place is full of amusing or interesting characters. At the Kursaal the other day, when the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony, with all their brilliant surroundings, were there, might have ben seen a goldenheired English girl, still almost a hoydon, and rather angular insoutline, from extreme youth, though she was just married. She was on her bridal tour, and dressed in wonderful clothes from Cornwall, which were angular too, and she had that somewhat mystic look in her eyes which is common to the beauties of Bodmin and Lostwithiel. Beside her was sested a poor relation, or a humble dependent, and her husband stood a little way off, not knowing exactly what to do with his hands. They were all three looking bewildered at the scene around them, when a with his hands. They were all three looking bewildered at the scene around them, when a
Russian Prince, tall and straight as a young
poplar tree, strode up to the lady with a knightly
air, and asked her to waltz with aim. She danced
very well, though she looked oddly enough, and
by-and-by the poor, relation, who will then, perhaps, be housekeeper at the hall, will tell to
wondering listeners, after harvest homes and by
winter fitesides, how lier mistress sadue at the
baths of Ems, in the pride of her young loveliness, in that far-off time, which is now to-day.
Not far from this English group was a Prussian
officer, who were the cross of valor. Somehow
or other, he caught cold in the French wars, and
now he is here, for the cold clings to him, and he blocked tightly into a corner between two ste

was a commercial Gentleman with his wife, from Manchester. He was making figures upon his thumb-nail, she was staring straight before her, and both were out-of sorts. They would have been much happier at Margase; and, indeed, the same excursion will not suit everybody. These good folks could not speak German, and had not either the manner or education which attracts the notice of a punctilious foreign nobility with short purses and long pedigrees. Indeed, they heartly despised each other whenever they came in contact, which was other whenever they came in contact, which was chiefly at the table-d'hote in the hotel. The Manchiefly at the table-d'hote in the hotel. The Manchester people were ready to talk about money and business, of which they understood much to the Germans, who understood nothing of either subject, and would on no account discuss them in uniform, though they are a shrewd people in money matters, and several sturdy warriors have recently left, their cavalry-saddles for counting-houses. Then the idea of eating figs boiled in vinegar, with roast goose, appeared to these commercial people particularly abominable; and when some salad steeped in tepid water was serveduhem in a tumbler for drinking purpose in the hotel garden, and a polite waiter, who spoke all foreign languages in broken German, informed them that this liquid mixed with vegetable was known under in process of man, intormed them that this liquid mixed with vegetable was known under the name of the 'flowers of May,' a look of something like indignation came into the steady English eyes of the Manchester man, and his wife arose at once from the table."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Road-Making-Politicians Not Good Law-Makers, and This Business Should Be in the Hards of Business-Men.-Training of Grapes-Ezyptian Corn.-The Culture of Tur-nips-Improving Harrows-Wishing for a New Agricultural Education. Prom Our Agricultural Correspondent.
CHAMPAION, Ill., July 2, 1874.
The making of country roads is one of the

mysteries; that is, the way in which a large amount of taxes is made to do a small amount of road-making.

In the first place, our laws are made by attorneys and professional men, who have no idea of the true needs of the country; and, if we send farmers to assist in making laws, too many of

them lack business-capacity. In the last Legis-lature were a large number of so-called farmers; but the most of them were not real farmers, but had attempted the law and made a failure, and, by some accident of marriage or of business, found themselves on a farm, -a sort of POLITICO-SHYSTERCO FARMER.

For one, I would prefer an out-and-out lawyer

to one of these. Our best lawyers never seek politics, and politics seldom seek them, and thus the ranks of the Legislature are filled mainly from the politice-shysterco class. Twenty years ago, if a man committed a trespass by tearing down your farm-fence and letting the stock into your grain, he must be prosecuted in the Circuit Court, which, in ordinary cases, prohibited the farmer from seeking redress; but, if the same man shot down one of your animals, he could be prosecuted before a Justice of the Peace. I was present when a farmer introduced a bill into the House to give Justices of the Peace jurisdiction House to give Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in all cases of trespass not exceeding \$100. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was composed of all lawyers, with an exJudge as Chairman; and, very much to my surprise, this Committee returned the bill recommending its rejection. This brought up the farmer for a light, and, as that Leguslature (1854) had been elected by the people on the breaking up of parties, just as the parties are now being disintegrated, there was enough of now being disintegrated, there was enough of business-talent in the House to see the justice of the farmer's claim to a change in the law that

who sent the machines double this amount; yet 40 rods is

A GOOD AVERAGE DAY'S WORK for a well-made turnpike. Estimate the farms at 160 acres each, it would require four days' work of two teams, with an average of two horses per day, to do the grading, and two teams and two men another day to do the smoothing down of this turnpike. Putting the labor at \$4 per day for man and team, the cost to each farm would be \$36,—leaving two days' work of one man for each half a mile to put in the sluiceways. I know a quarter of a mile of such read that has been made for four years, and that on that has been made for four years, and that on rather low land, and a road that is much traveled, and which has had no repair, and is in good or-der to-day, and I doubt if it needs more than two days' work of one team during the next four years. This will make an average of less than \$20 to a mile of road per annum, and that, too, on all low land, while the rolling land may not

on all low land, while the rolling land, may not average one-quarter of that sum.

Our Conventions, in making selections of men for law-making, should look to some of these points. As parties now stand, it is the best men who are likely to get the votes,—for this appears to be the only issue; but it is no doubt the best one after all, for a good man is not very liable to dopa had action; it is your political dead-bests who need the watching, and then they only pull straight in the party harness.

TRAINING OF GRAFES.

hable to dosa bad accion; it is your political dead-beats who need the watching, and then they only pull straight in the party harness.

TRAINING OF GRAPES.

BARRY, III., June 18, 1874.

Mil. "RURAL"—Sir: Your letters in The Thirding are ever welcome, because they are practical. I have of late been thinking over some plan of training the grape. It appears to me to be simple and easy of management. But what I wish at this time is to know if the winding around the stalks, and tying, can be done in the fall, at the time of the autumn-pruning? Have you tried the Eumain and Ions grapes, and will they stand our winters; in short, are they worth our attention?

W. H. Grape-vines are not to be wound around the stakes and tied up until spring, though the fall is the best time to do the bruning. I do no summer-pruning, and my vines have on a full crop, and the bunches are large. In winding around the stakes, care must be had that the work is well done; that the vine is wound firmly, and not in the least loose, as, in this case, the wind will sway the vines, and the fruit will not be so uniform in size, which is one of the claims of this system of grape-training.

The grapes named have not proved hardy, and, to the grower of grapes for market, it is not probable that they can be made to pay.

EGYPTIAN CORS.

This comes this time from Virginia, and a subscriber wants to know if it has any value. If the parties sending out the circular have any corn for sale, it may be the Doura corn. This Egyptian-corn imbug has been presented in one shape and another for a dezen or more years. A genius in DeKalb County, of this State, was the originator, and the corn has not improved. The branching oorn with the dowelphins was a poor imitation. The regular seed-stores never allow themselves to be a party to these humburgs, and no one should buy of these special advertisers, unless to turn the seed over to the nearest Agricultural College, whose Professors should investigate the subject-matter. One of these institutions planted a lot of th

THE GROWING OF TURNIPS.

The cheapness of corn is one reason why we do not grow turnips; but, now that more attention is being paid to the dairy, we shall give the root-crops more attention,—not that they will, to any great extent, take the place of cornmeal, or be largely planted; yet, in some seasons, and under many conditions, these crops will be made to pay. In our dry seasons we cannot grow turnips or beets if we would; but, in rainy seasons, when the hay-crop is poor and the corn light, we may make up in the turnip-crop. For this we need clean land,—that is, clean of weeds; but this we can have if we will give the proper attention to the preparation. If we have a weedy piece of old land that we wish to put into turnips, all we have to do is to begin the prepation in the spring, and to harrow the land weekly, or as often as the weeds of the weeds, and, at the same time, put the land; in good tilth; for every one at all acquainted with the culture of this root knows that to grow turnips while be had. The man who looks for a crop of turnips when the soil has been neglected in the preparation may look in vain. Manure is also a good thing for this crop, and, if it is filled with the seeds of weeds, it should be applied some weeks before the seeding, so that successive crops of weeds may be desiroyed in the process of pulverizing the soil for the preparation.

For some crops we must have land free of the seeds of weeds, and yet there are few crops in which we may not destroy one or more successions of weeds, even when sown broadcast. Spring wheat, cats, and barley, may be harrowed once THE GROWING OF TURNIPS.

pionably they occupy two hours at moon, and really work averal hours. In the case of hired teams, they should have their feed with time at moon, and the two drivers a holds along the work, as is done by others who work out. This would do away with the shifting system of road-making which has grown so been raise. It is crainly their interest to do so, and they cannot afford to shirk it." That is very true; but the famer is not a road-maker, as that belongs to the engineers, and I suppose that its mainly the reason for the failure.

We have objected to the lawyers making our Read law, and for good reason we should be fallow.

In the first place the engineer is to be committed in regard to the work, and to estimate the cost, and then we need a Board of say three practical business-men to decide on the idetails of the work, and to see that the work is properly done under the charge of a Town Superintendent of Roads, either by the day or by contract. But it is probable that, in the charge of a good man, the day's work system would be the more astisfactory.

Then, again, what we call transient mental the day's work system would be the more astisfactory.

Then, and are lated per confidence of the main to be a contract that the tax should be of some value; but, in most specified to the protection that the law gives to he made to do a good fair day's work; and, as it has a the fact the presence of the protection that the law gives to he manded to do a good fair day's work; and, as it has a should be devoted to road-grader, three men and eight horsew will make 40 rods of good road to compliance the start of the protection that the law gives to the protection that the law gives to he protection that the law abound be a sone value; but, in most general contract the presence of the protection with the same of the protection that the law abound be discoved to road-grader, three men and eight horsew will make 40 rods of good road to compliance the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protect

not made hard and exacting. If I sent an agent to Europe, it would not be for plaster-casts of Vrgius, Greek Slaves, and Madonnas, from Italian workshops, but the trees and plants that might be made useful on the prairies of the Northwest. I would make a great plantation of useful trees, and plant less of Art. I would make a landscape that should teach the farmers useful lessons, and lessons of beauty. The student should know what tree made the best and cheapest railroad sleeper,—not the sleeper of a plaster-cast, or a bust of the form divine. He should also learn what timber is best suited to the use and demands of the farm and of commerce, and how to grow them; and, as to the fruits of the Temperate Zone, he should know how to select and to cultivate them. Every graduate should

GRADUATE BACK TO THE FARM,

as the most inviting and agreeable to him, and not turn shyster, book-peddler, lightning-rod man, or agent for sewing or other machines; but leave all those occupations to the vulgar herd, that had never been inside of my college. The other day, I read the inquiry, "What will we do with all the graduates of our colleges?" I do not know what you will do with them; they are not fitted for the farm; a few of them will make lawyers, a less number popular preachers, a few, perhaps fair mechanics; the rest of them will, I snppose, go where the pins go. But my graduates shall all go back to the farm or the workshops; and if, now and then, one or more are called to the judicial bench, or the bar, or te fill some responsible position because of his integrity and worth, I shall not object; but I would have them wait until asked to fill those positions.

Well, until the State makes this pice little gift.

would have them wait until asked to fill those positions.

Well, until the State makes this pice little gift. I will go on and do the best that I can in a small way. If I find that the savage class of insects and the birds will destroy the Colorado beetle, why, let them; but if they do not fully do the work, why, I propose to help them. If the cod-lim-moth eludes the heen eyes of my birds, I must go through the orchard and pick up the fallen fruit, and thus prevent the increase of the second brood 300-fold. When man was placed in the Garden of Eden, he was ordered to tend and to dress it, as it was ready to his hands. It is the art of tending and dressing that we must give our attention to, and leave it to the All-Father to do the making. We must all have little agricultural colleges of our own, and draw largely on common-sense as the best-schoolbook for our lassons.

In my last the types made me say that his dicto cost 14 cents a foot, istead of 14 cents a rod; and also made the chemical point cost \$2.75 per gallon, when it should be \$2.25.

American Tourists Abroad.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News writes, under date June 13: "While I am on American topics I ought in common politeness to give a paragraph to a party of Transatiantic pilgrims, who are neither of the Catholic faith nor of the male sex, like those now at Roma. The party is at once peripatetic and pedagogic. An American gentleman of grave dequesnor assembles every winter in America a class of young ladies who wish to visit Europe for pleasure, travel, and study; and encorts them about on a system not unlike that of Cook. The programme includes ten weeks' study and observation at Berlin, and a burried but sufficiently comprehensive tour of the Continent. Those who wish to estite down in Germany for study are aided in the selection of quarters by the Director Dr. Ebell. The others return late in the antinum to America. Naturally, the arrival of chirty-two young ladies in these circumstances made a profound dutter athoug the sunceptible. It is a well-known tradition on the Continent that every American or English 'Meens' is first, rich, and secondly, beautiful, and the consequences of this belief are equally well known. Far he it from me to afirm that the second of these beliefs is an error; about the first one, may, without disloyalty, he sceptical. At any rate, the charges of the wortry Dr. Eicell seem to be very studious, retired, and decorous persons. Once or twice, at parties given in their honor, the young officers have been permitted to promenade with them in umbrageous gardeus, and to est lees on pleasant beloopies; but they are ofserer to be met at the galleries and libraries full of a very imprective and demurely indifferent to secular.

ADULTERATION

How That Interesting Art Is Practiced.

Views of Prominent Grocers on the Subject.

They Claim that Consumers Want Cheap Articles.

And Adulteration Is the Only Way to Furnish Them.

tesuits of Dr. E. M. Hale's Analyses of Tea.

Why Old Maids Have Parchment-Colored Faces.

Manufacture of Honey in the Comb

Pure Mustard an Article Unknown to the Trade.

Current-Jelly.

Adulteration of food is a very old subject, but, long as mortals must eat, is ever an interest one. There are times when the people are zed with a panic of indignation against deal are in drugs and in groceries, particularly the latter. When the head of a family pays out oney for who lesome food, he expects the full alue of his cash, and is, naturally, chagrined to

ind that he has been shamefully deceived.

In a land like ours, where broadstuffs are al ways plenty, the temptation is not in the direc-tion of adulterating flour or meal. The art is most practiced in our imported commodifies, especially teas, coffees, sugars, and spices. As these have become absolute necessaries to every family in America, the demand is great, and the antity if not in quality. But, once in a while, a popular voice is upraised in complaint, and OFUL TALES OF DISHONEST MIXTURES

re told. People begin to think that they ar ing subjected to a species of slow-poison, and ocers, wholesale and retail, are consigned to epose where the Fourth of July, in temperature, is perpetual. Thus, our boys in the army used to swear at the beef and call it, not elegantly but phatically, "sait-horse." The coffee, they clared, was nothing more than split-pea soup,

emphatically, "sait-horse." The coffee, they declared, was nothing more than split-pea soup, very thin and muddy at that. As for tea, they very seldom indulged in that beverage, unless in the hospitales, and it escaped a nick-name. Today, although there is no war,

FEOPLE ARE GROWLING HEAVILY
about the poor trash, in the shape of groceries, which they very frequently get hold of. They say that the green-tea is colored on copperplates, which makes it next door to a deadly poison; that leaves, which have been already "drawn," are redried, and subjected to a coloring process, which renders them bisck and deadly that genuine tea can hardly be obtained at the retail groceries, and that the wholesale houses are not any better in the way of supplying a good article than they should be.

IN THE LINE OF COFFEE,
sverybody knows that chiccory is largely mixed with that favorite morning beverage, and it is to be doubted whether in any city restaurant really more coffee can be obtained at all. But the very fixture of the drink, or, rather, of the beary from which it is decocted, makes it impossible to render it poisonous. Chiccory is not harmful to human health, and some epicures assert that a hitle of the article mixed with the coffee improves the flavor. In the matter of split-peas or dried beans, there is not so much estays. They cannot flavor, and their presence can be detected by the veriest tyro who ever graduated at a fifth-rate boarding-bouse. Modern at has, however, managed to that, to the inexperienced eye, the difference be-tween the natural and striffcial coffee, in a green state, is actually muliscoverable. Whether this peculiar discovery of the adulterators has yet found its way to Chicago is a matter that admits

found its way to Chicago is a matter that admits of some doubt.

SPICES

are now used by all classes of American society, more or less. Mustard and pepper cannot be dispensed with, which, doubtiess, is a reason why they are more alloyed with foreign material than any other kind of pungent matter. Many of the ingredients used to adulterate ground spices are perfectly innocaous, while others, if used in large quantities, are almost murderous in their tendencies. Modern science, sided by the microscope, has done much to check the evil of adulteration which in England, just before our war, spread to such an extent as to call for PARLIANETARY INTERPRENCE.

Not alone did the system of cheating extend to the iuxuries but also to the necessaries of life Drugs were so alloyed that the revelations made by the London Lancet startled the people of Great Britain, and produced a storm throughout the island. A law was passed compelling dragists to sell pure materials, under penalty, and manufacturers of ground cuffee, spices, etc., were obliged to place a label, stating the amount of adulterated mixture, in the cases containing their goods. This had a very good effect, and the oril was checked, although by no means eradicated.

FLOUR AND MILK

received.

PLOUR AND MILK
were also tampered with to such an extent that
"baker's bread" was regarded with abhorrence,
and mik was looked upon as little better than
water colored with some chalky material. In
some of our own larger cities this business of
adhiteration was carried to a great extent, but,
fortunately, the shrewdness of the customers did
much to baffle the dishonest dealers, who were
publicly branded with their crime, and, in many
cases, were compelled, for lack of trade, to suspend business altogether. Still, there can be no
doubt that, even at this day, the people are paying their money for stuff which is next door to
worthless, if not absolutely harmful. Of course,
there are very many honorable exceptions
among our large and small traders, bul, where
there is so much complaint, there must be a radical cause. The so-called teachers on the so-called teachers on the so-called teachers on the so-called teachers on the so-called teachers of the so-called teachers on the so-called teachers of the so-called teac

this complaint, but I guess it can't be against our large houses. Is is to their interest to sell the best goods they can get hold of.

Reporter—It is pretty generally believed, however, that the large houses are not entirely blameless in the matter.

planeless in the matter.

Mr. MacVeagh—I can't see why they should be accused. You see, all the adulteration is done in the mills, where coffees and spices are ground. We got them in the berry, and sell them in that shape. The biggest fool in town could discover a bogus article, if sold that way.

TALES TO COUNTRY-DEALERS.

Reporter—But you have different grades of goods. You sell inferior qualities to country-dealers, who sell them over at a profit?

Mr. MacVeagh—We sell what they call for. If they want first-class goods, they can have them by paying the price. We prefer to do that kind of business. If they want a cheaper article, they can have it at a smaller price. We are not responsible for what they do afterwards.

Reporter—Do you suppose they sell second-class stock at first-class profit?

SO MANY FOUNDS FOR A DOLLAB.

Mr. MacVeagh—That depends on their concretence; but I think such a plan would be dancerous for them, Here is how I look at the

matter: In the West, the system is to sell so many pounds for a dollar. We do not say sugar so much a pound, or coffee so much a pound, but we say so many pounds for \$1, or for \$10, or for any amount that may be necessary. Very well. The retail man will begin by selling, say, four pounds of coffee for \$1. The consumer will, perhaps, try to economize, and may ask four and a haif pounds at the same price. The retail dealer cannot afford to sell at a loss, snd must adulter. He must mix with chiccory, or split peas, or some other stuff of that kind, so as to give the customer cheap coffee, and, at the same time, eave himself.

Reporter—Then you think that the suprily of bona fide grocenes is regulated by the demand for them?

Mr. MacVeagh—In most cases; unquestionably. The man who sells a genuine article at a high

Mr. MacVeagh—In most cases; unquestionably. The man who sells a genuine article at a high price makes just as much as the man who sells a bad article at a lower figure. In the first place, first class customers will not have inferior goods. They can detect the spurious supply immediately. The man who calls for good coffee, or for good tea, expects to pay for it. If the retailer gets coffee at 20 cents a round, he expects to make 5 cents upon it, and if he expends 25 cents for a pound, he must have the same margin, so you see this business of adulteration is very often as much the fault of the consumer, as of the vender.

as of the vender.

TEA.

Reporter—Does the same rule apply as regards teas?

Mr. MacVesgh—Yes, but it is harder to adulterate teas. They come here direct from China or Japan. The wholesale places could not think of adulteration, if they were so inclined, for they could not hope to make anything by it.

Reporter—Then, you think that the mills and the retail men are chiefly responsible?

Mr. MacVesgh—If there is any responsibility in the matter, I think so. Now, the surest way to get good coffee is to buy it green, and burn if at nome, using your own hand-mill. In any case it should not be roasted more than three weeks before being used. I always have my own coffee burned and ground at home. That is the proper way to do it.

fee burned and ground at home. That is the proper way to do it.

Reporter—What is your experience relative to the adulteration of spices?

Mr. MacVeagh—Whole spices cannot be adulterated. Ground spices can be, very easily. As in all other classes of goods, there are different grades of quality in spices, which is well known to the trade. They use, in adulterating ground spices, some of the strangest things. After the War some airms engaged in the manufacture of pepper bought up all the "fard-tack" that was left, and put it into the mills, with inferior pepper, adding cayenne whenever the absence of pungency was too conspicuous. They used it for mustard too, with more success. Black field peas are very frequently ground up with pepper, and a novice could hardly detect the difference. You may have come across some light-complexioned pepper in some of our restaurants. That's the stuff, I guess. It will never give anybody the dyspepsia. The mustard is a chip off the same block.

Reporter—So the blame in these cases, too, rests with the mills?

Mr. MacVeagh—Yes. If people would buy their spice whole, they'd find a different state of things; but they will not pay the price, and then complain because they cannot get first-class goods at a low figure.

DR. E. M. HALE.

The subject of tea and its many impurities led a reporter to the office of Dr. E. M. Hale, No. 65 Twenty-second street. Dr. Hale has already created some stir among tea dealers by his pointed warnings to the people, and has for any years devoted his time to the study of the subject. The conversation that occurred was

about as follows:
Reporter—You have spent much time in studying up the subject of adulterated tea?

BEASON FOR THE INVESTIGATION.

Dr. H.—Yes. What first induced me to investi. gate the natter was this : I consume a great deal of tea, and have done so for years. I found my self suffering at one time from certain symptoms for which I could not account, and though finally that the composition of the tea I was using might be responsible for such a condition. On examination, I discovered my fears well-

which opera ted powerfully on the nervous sys-tem. Since then I have been at no small pains to warn my patients and the public at large against certain qualities of tea.

How TO DOCTOR.

R.—What are the principal methods toring tea?

Dr. H.—There are several. Here is one from

Dr. H.—There are several. Here is one from Fortune's "Chinese," page 213:
Canton enjoys the unenvisible hebriety of manufacturing what are commonly called "the teas," or "lie capers." These are made out of tea-dust mixed with other rubbish, and which is taken up and held logether by a glutinous substance consisting of rice and waser. Thin showers of this substance are thrown over the layers of dust, and as each little globule of the faul comes in contact with it a certain number of particles adhere, and in course of time are made into little round balls resembling the "caper" of commerce.

R.—How do they obtain the creen color?

round sais resembling the "caper" of commerce.

R.—How do they obtain the goeen color?

Dr. H.—The coloring is made by a mixture of prussiate of iron and tuimeric, which combine under the influence of heat.

R.—Is this necessarily poisonous?

Dr. H.—No; these ingredients are harmless enough. But I have examined some specimens in which I found

SCHEELE'S GREEN.

which is the arsenite of copper. This is the coloring matter which they put into green wall paper, and which produces so many disasters in this way. Do you remember a case of poisoning two years ago on State street? A woman returned from her work to her home, and partook of some tea. She was seized with vomiting and other symptoms. I examined the tea, and found it strongly impregnated with this arsenite of copper.

R.—Is the coloring done in China or in this

R.—Is the coloring done in China or in this Dr H.—I will refer you once more to Fortune.

He says:

One day an English gentleman in Slinghai, being in conversation with some Chinese from the green-tex district, saked them what reason they had for dyeing the tea, and whother it would not be better without undergoing this process. They acknowledged that lea was much better when prepared without having any such ingredients mixed with it, but as foreigners seemed to prefer having a mixture of Pressian blue and gypsum with their tea, to make it look uniform and pretty, and as these ingredients were cheap enough, the Chinese had no objections to supply them, expecially as such tea slaway fetched a higher price.

WHERE THE POISONING IS DONE.

pecially as such tes always fetched a higher price.

WHERE THE FOISONING IS DONE.

R.—Is the arsenute of copper preparation a
Chinese device also.

Dr. H.—No. This doctoring is done in London and New York The so-called tea dealers know nothing about the ingredients or manufacturer of tea. They buy of New York and London dealers who hire regular tea-adulterators who have reduced the doctoring of tea to a science. Now observe: I have here three specimens of tea I happened to purchase to-day on the South Side.

Dr. H.—This, I should think, is

A WILLOW LEAF.

The leaves of the willow, plum, currant, and gooseberry are all used to adultorate tea. Now look at the leaf again, and tell me what you sea?

R.—It is covered with oright irregular spots.

Dr. H.—Indicating beyond a doubt the presence of metalic coloring.

R.—Is this injurious?

Dr. H.—Prussiate of iron is formed of iron and hydrocyanic acid. When the tea is taken into the stomach, the iron combines with the tannin, and the prussic acid is set free from combination. It is then in the system, and has a very injurious effect upon the nerves, especially the nerves of the heart. It was this deadly effect which first induced me to examine tea analytically.

R.—This is a green tea; how are black team colored?

The H. With iron Shiray and black lead.

Dr. H.—With iron filings and black lead.
R.—Are these injurious, too?
Dr. H.—I snould not like to take very mublack lead myself. The men in the plumbs mines suffer from remarkable skin-diseases, a the skin gradually thickens until in color a mistance it regambles parchases.

R.—And would drinking tes thus adulterated produce, the same affect?

Dr. H.—I attribute that peculiar parehment-like complexion of confirmed old made to this very habit of drinking tea adulterated with black-lead.

R.—What is this specimen cents?

Dr. H.—It is an Oolong tea, which I pur chased on the South Side. Taste it. Do you like it? Reminds you of boarding-house life doesn't it? Very well. I will put a leaf of i under the microscope. What does it look like?

R.—A dull, light-brown, opaque, leathery sub

Dr. H.—That is not a tea-leaf at all. It i Dr. H.—That is not a tea-lear at all. It nothing but an ordinary willow-leaf. I do not be lieve there is a single genuine tea-leaf in the whole cuprul,—not one. If there is a single let of the true plant here, it is the retuse of some hotel. Do the hotels sell their refuse tea-leave here? I know they do in New York and Lor don.

R.—I do not know about that; their continues the supervise the way.

R.—I do not know about that; their consciences must be uneasy if they do.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS.

Dr. H.—This 70 cent tea is an English breakfast tea. You observe this leaf; it is the genuine ten-leaf, and this sample is a very fair teagod for the money. The English breakfast tea is the least adulterated in the market, for the reason that English people do not drink any other kind. They will not allow it to be tampered with and for this reason it is comparatively pure.

Pure.

R. Which do you consider the more whole ome tea?
Dr. H.—Black tea for these reasons: First, it is Dr. H.—Black tea for these reasons: First, it is less adulterated than green; secondly, to bring out the full flavor and full alimentary property of black tea, it requires more steeping than green. At a certain temperature theme, the active principle of tea and coffee, is volatile, and escapes. Hence, the tea becomes less potent in its effects upon the nerves by long infusion. If you boil black tea a certain amount of it is lost, whereas in drinking green ten you take in all the theine, or nearly all, into your circulation.

or nearly all, into your circulation.

THEIRE.

R.—And theine is a perve-stimulant?

Dr. H.—A man who drinks such a stimulant can do more work than a man who does not; but the reaction comes, and brings with it a certain nervous depression.

R.—As with alcohol; but with this difference there are no known cases of organic legion.

Dr. H.—As with alcohol; but with this difference, there are no known cases of organic lesion as the result of tea-drinking, while with alcohol we have many such—softening of the brain, diseases of the liver, etc.

R.—Then you recommend boiling green tea as well as black?

Dr. H.—Certainly, if people are to drink green tea let them boil it first. They will not do so, however, because they say that to boil tea is to destroy its taste. There is, however, anorness smooth are described in a second the observation of most people. In China, after the liquid tea is consumed, the natives eat the leaves with sugar or salt. The tea-leaf, unlike those that are substituted for it, contains in proportion five times as much nutriment as cabbage. So that by throw may therefood.

TEA-LEAVES.

B.—What is left in the tea-leaves that can R.—What is left in the tea-leaves that can nourish the system?

Dr. H. Starch in large quantities is left. It would be just as rational to take fresh beef, pour a little boiling water over it, steep it for five or ten minutes, drink the broth, and then throw away the beef, as to throw away the tea-leaves. The tea-leaf is a blessing. Besides the theine and tannin, it contains gluten which forms one-fourth of the wool of the leaf. The tea-leaf is a nourishing as the bean, whose virtues as food are so much more generally recognized.

Here is a comparative table:

Looked at in that light we ought to have good tea for meat as well as drink. The poor ought to be told how nourishing the tea-loaf is.

In addition to these statements, Dr. Hale handed to the reporter the following, one of many letters received by him relating to the injurious effects of poor tea on the heart:

DEAR DOCTOR: Your communication to the daily papers respecting the adulteration of tea came to hand a day or two since, and was so completely in accordance with my own experience and observations that I will state a case in point.

Mrs. D., a lady about 13 years of age, has been a great sufferer with pulpitation of the heart for severily years, at times measurably better, but often so severe as to give her great alarm. Reposted caminations by different competent physicians have failed to discover reliable signs of organic disturbance. About ten months ago she became pregnant, and the trouble featfully exaggerated. She could rest but little day or right, except under medicines. Under advice, she left off the use of all mixed and Japan tea, and took only the best black. In a few days she was better and has been veil up to the present time.

MR. PARDEE. A reporter interviewed Mr. Lucuis C. Pardee, ccessor to Stanton & Co., on the subject o adulterated groceries. R .- You do not keep adulterated groceries, of

course?

Mr. Pardee—No, sir; we endeavor to sell the very best we can, and lead the people to a better appreciation of good groceries.

B.—What items are subjected to the cruelest

medication?

Mr. P.—Your pardon a moment—here is a box of Colman's pure mustard. I used to suppose it was purity itself. Last winter Parliament passed an act requiring that the ingredients of all articles of consumption be printed with the package. You will find on the back of this mustard the following candid statement :

R.—Is there no pure mustard then? Mr. P.-No, sir, I believe not. As a matter of

fact, however, pure mustard, such as I tasted in California, is unpalatable.

R.—What staples do you consider most liable Mr. P.—Whisky, wine, tes, coffee, and spices

R.—What is tea adulterated with?
Mr. P.—There are too many ways of doctoring

tea to tell in a day.

R.—And coffee?

Mr. P.—Ground coffee, as it comes from the

Mr. P.—Ground coffee, as it comes from the mill, is adulterated with rice, beans, peas, chiccory, and other such matters.

R.—Who is responsible for this state of affairs?

Mr. P.—The mills, I suppose.

R.—How do you manage to keep yours pure?

Mr. P.—By grinding our own coffee and spices.

R.—Do you roast your own coffee?.

Mr. P.—Certaibly, and keep our own hands at work upon it. We buy all grades.

R.—What are spices adulterated with?
Mr. P.—It is hard to say,—pulverized wood seems to form a good ingredient of black pepper

of a cheap description.

R.—What does your white pepper cost in the krnel?

Mr. P.—It is worth 42 cents gold, nearly 50 cents currency. Then, in grinding you must make allowance for shrinkage and loss, and then you will find it nearer 70 than 60 cents for sheriff and label.

then you will find it nearer 70 than 60 cents for shere costs and labor.

R.—And what is the ground pepper sold for?

Mr. R.—You can buy it anywhere from 30 cents upwards.

R.—And black pepper?

Mr. P.—Costs in the kernel 24 cents. You can buy it ground for 10 cents.

R.—And people expect to got fine goods at this rate?

R.—And people expect to get mnegoods at this rate?

Mr. P.—They do. They come to us and ask our price for an article—ground Java, coffee, or pepper. We tell them our prices, and they immediately exclaim that they can get the same for less money. What can we say? We merely tell them we cannot sell for less, and if they prefer impure goods they must go disewhere. We should lose our best customers if we sold such trash as is sold for ground coffee, tea, ground spices, or pepper.

spices, or pepper.

LOW-PRICED TEAS.

R.—But how do they sell tea at such low rates

R.—But how do they sell tea at such low rates elsewhere?

Mr. P.—The Souchoux or English breakfast tea is a strong, heavy tea. It will therefore at and a great deal of mixing. There is imported from China a quasity of tea possessing a frank, prepossessing appearance, but not a single property of tea. It sells for about 20 cents a pound. By mixing this in equal parts with a tea which sells for \$1 a pound, the grocer finds himself with two pounds of tea worth \$1.20. He can sell at 60 cents a pound without loss, and his profit will be large then.

TEATRITEES.

R.—How do you tell good teas?

Mr. P.—It may take a man eight years to be a good tea-taster. He can tell by the flavor of tea what chop it is, where it came from, who im-

R.—Are there any such men in Chicago?

R.—Are there may such men in Chicago?
Mr. P.—There may be half-a-dozen good
judges of tea in the city. I am not one of them.
It is a busines in itself, and a thorough teaiaster can command in New York a salary from
\$5,000 a year upward.
R.—How do you manage?
Mr. P.—I leave it to a broker in New York.
He would not dare to impose on me. Our customers would soon discover an impositiou, and
one word would ruin him forever in the business.

BAKING-POWDER.

R.—In the matter of baking powder, there is much adulteration?

Mr. P.—Les. Baking-powder is made from sods and cream of tartar. The latter is expensive. Hence the powder is expanded by adding potato-flour to increase its size. It is not so good for baking, but quite harmless.

R.—But why potato-flour?

Mr. P.—Becsuse it is lighter and cheaper, and is made for the very purpose of adulterating baking-powder.

baking-powder.
R.-Pleasant. Any other adulterations?

R.—Pleasant. Any other adulterations?

PRESERVES, ETC.

Mr. P.—In the matter of preserves, cannedfruits, and vegetables, you will find water extensively used to add to weight. For instance, take
a can of tomatoes put up by one firm, equeeze
and pour away the liquid, and then weigh the pulp
that remains. Do the same withthe canned tomatoes of another firm, and you will get a different resulting weight. Water is pretty cheap.

SOAPS.

R.—And what else?
Mr. P.—Even Castile soap is adulterated.
R.—Of what is the pure Castile soap com R.—Of what is the pure Castile soap composed?

Mr. P.—Of olive oil especially. It is supposed to derive its name from the district in which the olive is grown. It is largely imitated in London and New York.

R.—By what?

Mr. P.—By flotitious olive oil. Very little genuine olive oil, comparatively, is sold in Chicago.

cago.
R.—Of what is the "lie oil" made, then?
Mr. P.—Lard supplies a great deal of it
When purified, clarified, and flavored with a lit
tle of the genuine oil, it looks well, but is taste

R.—Honey is considerably maltreated, I understand?

Mr. P.—Sugar and water, with enough honey to flavor it, is generally sold. Indeed, it is very hard to get pure honey in this part of the country.

hard to get pure honey in this part of the country.

R.—Is the comb any protection to purchasers?

Mr. P.—Yankee ingenuity has taken a jump ahead of the honey-comb. They have a machice by which they slice off the head of the cells. The comb is then placed upon a revolving table, epun round very rapidly, and centrifugal force throws the honey from its cell, and at the same time, leaves the cell intact. The waxen frame can be used then with sugar and water, and look like the best of honey in the world.

R.—And sells as such?

Mr. P.—Not only to retail customers, but to dealers who are deceived by its appearance.

CURRANT JELLY.

k.—How is currant jelly made—of gelatine?

Mr. P.—Apples when decayed become invaluable. The South Water street merchant sells them cheap. They are boiled with coarse sugar, and reduced to a jelly. This, if not strong enough, its stiffened with gelatine, flavored with currant-juice, colored, and sold as currant jelly.

R.—Please stop before you destroy my faith in mankind and groceries. Do the dealers adulterate eggs—don't tell me; I'm afraid to hear the truth—and bacon?

the truth—and bacon?

MR. J. W. STEARNS,
of Stearns & Co., Nos. 9 to 13 State street, was
also spoken to, but said that he was not able to
give any defirite information relative to the art
of adulterating. He knew, so far as his firm
was concerned, that nothing but first-class stock
ever went out from there.

MR. A. H. BLACKALL,
No. 49 South 'Clark street, was next interrogated, and stated, in substance, what Mr. MacVeagn had already spoken. The adulterations
practiced were chiefly due to the class of customers who, wasted cheap stuff; and they were
generally supplied by the mills, which, therefore,
were responsible for any cheating that might be
done. He, however, had heard hothing about
the matter, unless the ordinary gossip which had
always existed, and which always would exist, no
matter how honestly trade might be conducted.

In apt adulteration.
Our tradesmen now exult;
They'd kill the English Nation,
Both infant and adult.
In trade what lots of trickery i
In ale how little mait!
The coffee's full of chiccory,
The beer is full of salt.

Nutrition for the nursery,
For babies plump and arch,
Turns out upon a cursory
Inspection to be—starch,
Maizena and Oswego
Are starch without the blue;
But where the deuce will he go
Who dares such things to do?

What though a man has led a list Of traders of renown? Even a Moscow medalist And O how sad to utter.
The statement Punch has seen,
That even best fresh butter.
Is made from butterine?

The truthful grocer non est— Alas! his frauds are gross; Neither is vinter honest Nor brewer, inter nos. If you would wear gray locks on Brains that with age won't fail,

Grow your own sheep and oxen, And brew your own good ale.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1874. Hail to the land, star-bannered, free

Hail to the land, star-bannered, free, Th' immortal home of Liberty, Where patriot some and patriot sires. Bask in the light of Freedom's free! Immortal day! when sages aste in conclave, council, high debate; in suddience of a watting world, The glorous Stars and Stripes unfusiled Gava Liberty—unrivaled power—New hastal morn—new triumph—hour; While raptured millions, as they bow. See Glory's sunbeams twine her brow! Lo! here, deep-scarred with battle's storm Bright is unveils her peerless form; Darsis quenchless rays of living light; Dissolves the shades of tyrant night. Filings wide the portals of a day of empire he'ar to pass away! O while the Orient, once supreme,—Refulgent, blazing, bright her beam, Flashing sweet radiance from her eye,—Sees star by star grow pale and de; While the great Grecian stars go down, and Roman sum oblivious drown; Dane, Saxon, Norman, Europe's boat, Gons, perfshed, their memorials ion;—No lustre dim, bright-beacoming star, Smining from realms, from lands, afar,—Far long th' Atlantic's thundering wave, Where deeds of Glory grown the brave, To the great Western Golden Sea, Swell now loud songsiof Liberty! Here Truth and Hondy blend their fame. To crown the deathless patriot's name. Affection's tear, in reverence shed. Embalms the unforgotten desd. Land of the brave, thy mountain-streams Grow bright with Freedom's hallowed beam Peace, citye-crowned, with genile sway. No frastriodial, ruinous strife Wastes now the people's predious life. In solemn league, the nation free, Henceforth our pride be Industria; Riowledge, proud Learning, deepening grop Dey up the streams of human wer. The South, the East, the West, with kindred policies be blest; Our statesmen vie with patriot pride. In solemn league, the nation free, The Sorth, the South, the East, the West, With kindred policies for fundamental in the University of Gode. Long here may Art, true Science, reign; Religion, Law, man's right manistain; Riowledge, proud Learning, deepening grop Dey up the streams of human wer. The Indian geach

Conquest for a Wife.

From the New Albany Standard.

Mike Utz and his better half, from the French's settlement, below fire city, came up on horse-backfins morning, to transact some business.

The purse of business didn't ran smooth, from same cause, and Mr. U. concluded to take both choices, and leave his wife to walk home. When he had got about one square, she discovered the trick; down Spring street after him, with incredible speed. He whipped and slashed; but the horse under the side-saddle was not a good leader, and he couldn't force them beyond a trot. After running about three squares, the fleet-footed wife overtook the tricky husband, and caught her horse by the rein. She held on with a tenacity that was wonderful, till she was dragged from Lower First to Lower Second street. Here the man lost his grip on the hitching-strap, and left the woman master of the situation. At one bound she seated herself in the saddle, and rode off toward home, with her husband, just as though nothing out of the nsmal order of things had happened. The affair was witnessed by quite a number of excited spectators; and the feat of the woman was heartily cheered.

The Tour from Nice to Trieste-

Brescia and Lake Garda-The Battle-Field of Solferino.

ITALY.

Sights Between Milan

and Venice.

Verena and the Great Roman Amphitheatre -The Bridge of Arcele-

Venice---The Grand Canal---Lord Byron --- Gondolas and Gondoliers --- St. Mark's.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns

VENICE, June 1, 1874.

American tourists usually enter Italy through Nice, in France, and often leave it via Trieste, in Austria. The first Italian city seen is the flour ishing commercial scaport of Genoa, on the Mediterranean, and the last is venerable Venice. on the Adriatic. This is the entree and sortle of Italy I selected,—penetrating as the Bay of Naples; thence northward, via Rome and Florence, in Central Italy, to Bologna, in the Po Valley; thence around the south side of that valley, via Modena, Parma, and Alessandria, up to Turin, near Mt. Cents; thence down the valley, on the north side thereof, via Vercilla, Novara, Milan, Bergamo, Brescia, Lake Garda, Verona, and Padua, to Venice; thence

by steamer across the Adriatic to Trieste.

In going south from Genoa, the traveler passes through the new naval station of Sestria, sees the Leaning Tower at Pisa, the large sea-port of Leghorn, the picture-gallery at Siena, all before reaching Rome. A stoppage of a day at each of these places is sufficient to

" DO THEM. By adopting the route I have named from Bologua to Yenice, one enjoys the advantage of seeing almost the whole magnificent Valley of the Po, and all the cities therein worth special observation. All the way round, for a distance of 500 miles, the encompassing chain of mountains, rising like a giant wall, will be on the left tains, rising like a giant wall, will be on the left hand of the traveler, and never out of sight, but remain in full view, at a varying distance of 5 to 15 miles; but occasionally a spur will profrude into the plain, nearly to the railroad-track. On the right-hand side spreads out a vast plain, highly cultivated, wonderfully productive, and dotted over with cities and villages, from which rise great church-domes, and tall steeples, and bell-towers, some of the latter reaching up into the heavens 300 to 490 feet. At levery few miles the train crosses some stream or river flowing from the mountain across the plain into

THE GREAT CENTRAL CONDUCT. the mountain-chain are continually presentin themselves to the eye. Snow-creats appear an peaks, or a bold heading deprojecting into the plain, within a short distance of the line of the track. On the shoulder of this promontory will be perched a little old vity, 500 or 1,000 feet above the plain, enercled by a brick wall, built in the time of the Crusades: The sides of the bill are ferraced from bottom to top, and covered with vines, olive and crange trees; and the spaces between are devoted to parches of vegetables of stilles of wheat.

will exhibit masses of thick clouds rolling along their sides, while the snow-clad peaks, gittening in the stip, rear their heads high above them; and below them, down to the vitan, the steep slopes will be covered with vestion; and duted with farm-houses. On some parts of the route

with farm-liouses. On some parts of the roate one can see three or four ranges of mountains, rising higher and higher, one behind the other. My last jetter gave a cursory shetch of the cities around the valley, from Bologua to Milan. country. Bergamo, at the foot of the mountains, contains 40,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its fine scenery, pure air, and silk tursiness; also, for the good fishing which can be had in the neighboring lake, Iseo. An hour's run brings the traveler to

brings the traveler to

ERESCIA,

a flourishing city of 45,000 inhabitants, celebrated in the middle ages equally for the strength of
its fortifications and the excellence of the arms and
weapons of war manufactured. There are some
iron furnaces in the adjacent Alpine valleys, and iron furnaces in the adjacent Alpine valleys, and manufacture of arms is still carried on extensively in this city, but silk-splinning and weaving is the chief industry. The city suffered fearfully from the French invasion in 1512, when it was pfllaged and burnt, and most of the inhabitants slaughtered. The French boasted that they had murdered 46,000 people. They were led by the "gentle Duc de Nemours," and the celebrated Bayard, the "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." It was 200 years before Brescia recovered from this visit of the courtly Knight and the gentle Duke. Indeed, it has hardly convalesced yet.

A short distance beyond Brescia, the charming

A short distance beyond Brescia, the charming

LAKE CARDA

comes suddenly into view, which is the largest
lake in Italy, being 8 miles wide at the south
end, which if skirted by the railroad, and 40
miles long, extending up among the Tvrol Alps.
It has been sounded to the depth of 2,000 feet
and "no bottom." Its upper portion is surrounded by high, precipitons mountains; while
around the lower end is an undulating plain, on
which the olive and lemon are much cultivated.
It abounds in fish of the trout, pike, and eel
species, or rather did until the introduction of
trolling, which is rapidly exterminating them.
The outlet of the lake is the River Mincio,
at the Fortress of Peschiers, which, previous
to 1866, was the boundary between Venetia
and the Lombardy territory. Peschiers is one
of the four famous fortresses called the "Quadrilateral,"—the others being Veropa, Mantus,
and Leguano. Before the train reaches Peschiers it passes through the north end of the
scene of

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOLVERING,

chiers it passes through the north end of the scene of

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOLPERINO,
which extends from the railroad-station at Devenzano, on the lake Garda, 12 miles southward, through the Villages of Solferino, Cavanas, and Castiglione. Solferino, perched on a high hill overlooking the plain, was the centre of the Austrian position. It can be seen from the railroad-station. Victor Emanuel occupied, with 30,000 Italian troops, the first 3 miles of the line south of the lake; and Louis Napoleon, with 110,000 French, extended the line 9 or 10 miles farther sonth. The Austrians, commanded by their young Emperor, faced them with 150,000 troops and 400 pieces of artillery. The marderous combat began at 5 a. m. of June 21, 1859. At last, about 4 p. m., by a supreme effort, the French carried the heights of Solfarino, cut the Austrian army in two, and captured 7,000 prisoners and 30 guns. The Austrians then retreated behind the Adige River, under shelfer of the guns of the great Fortress of Ferons, where the French were afraid to attack them; and Louis Napoleon hurriedly and unexpectedly made peace at Villa-franca, Aug. 11, by the terms of which Austria surrendered Lombardy and retained the Province of Venice. When Louis begin the campaign he declared the object to be "the liberation of Italy from the yoke of Austria, from the Alps to the Adriatic;" but he stopped short at the "elbows of the Mincio," as the New York Times called it, to the intense disgust of Count Cavour, who had induced him to andertake the campaign. Louis "weakened." before the "Quadritheral," though his uncle took all its fortresses sixty years before.

The most noted object to be seen in Venova.

Which contains 60,000 inhabitants, is the great Roman Amphitheatre, or Colliscum, built about A. D. 81. The interior is nearly perfect; the outer circuit was considerably damaged by an earthquake in 1184. The greatet dameter of this Amphitheatre is 511, and the lesser 40 feet. The height of what remails of the wall exceeds 100 feet. It is calculated th

rona contains several other remarkable moun-ments of the period of the Casars,—each as gates, arches, and columns, which I have not time to describe. The picture gallery contains many works of considerable merit, but it does not runk in the first class.

Attar leaving Verona a few miles, the train passes close by the scene of Napoleon's hard-won victory at

passes close by the scene of Napoleon's hardwon victory at

THE BRIDGE OF ARCOLE.

It was here he ran so naviow an escape from losing his life. Deeming the possession of the bridge inflamenshie, he put himself at the head, of his thrice-repulsed troops, and seizing a standard, advanced through a tempest of shot, and planted it on the middle of the bridge; but the first here became so violen that the grounders faitered in the charge, and, saizing the General in their arms, curried him back and six a cloud of smoke, the dead and the dying. The Austrians insantly rushed over the bridge and pushed the fugitives into the marsh, Napoleon among others, who was submerged to his chin in the mud and water. The grenadiers perceiving that they had lost their leader, the cry ran through tasir ranks, "Porward and save the General!" Recurning to the charge, they drove back the Austrians and finding, "Is Petit Corporal" nearly drowned, extricated him from his perilous situation, with explosions of laughter, among the groons of the dying. A subsequent charge over the bridge swept the Austrians away, and wou it.

They miles beyond the Arcole bridge is the ancient sity of

Thirty miles beyond the Arcole bridge is the ancient sity of

PADUA.

It is the oldest, perhaps, in the Valley of the Po, and the one, abounding in the most traditions of miracles, propagated from age to age. The edifice most peculiar is the Municipal Palace, a great building, standing entirely on open arches. A vast toof towers above its walls, which is said to be "the largest roof unsupported by pillars in the world,"—that is, before the invention of iron girders for their support. This one at Padua is over 100 feet span between the walls, and 300 feet long, and rises to the height, perhaps, of 140 feet from the floor. The interior of the vast hall is gloomy, and the whole is closely covered with atrange, mystical paintings. There are several great libraries in Padua; one of them has 150,000 volumes, and several manuscripts of the fifth century. Some of the churches havebeen standing 1,000 to 1,200 years, and are "fearfully" old-looking. Gotto's Chapel contains some pictures of considerable celebrity. There is enough in this old city well worthy of observation for a couple of days' sight-seeing.

Half an hour's run brings one to the long cansesway aeroes the lagoon uniting Venice with the main land. It is nearly 3 miles long, consisting of 222 low stone arches, resting on 26,000 piles, driven deep into the maidy bottom of the lake. It was built by the Austrians, and cost \$1,250,000 in this cheep-labor country. As Venice had ever been poorly and scantily furnished with fresh water, this bridge was utilized to convey a supply from the neighboring Alps into the city, which now, with a number of artesian wells, gives it abundance, and adds greatly to the comforts and cleanliness of life. As soon as we reach the head of the causeway, as the second of the causeway.

to the comforts and cleanliness of life. As soon as we reach the bead of the causeway,

RENOWNED VENCE
floats, as it were, into sight. Towers, domes, pinnaoles, and masts from above the white walls and red roofs, which emerge from the sea. Soon we are at the station facing the Grand Canal, and are quickly transferred, with "traps" and "luggage," to the conversace of a gondols,—a long, black, canal-shared boat, with a canopy over the middle to shelter the passenger from sun or rain. One rower takes his position on the deck, near the stern,—another near the high-arched, stebledad prow.—both standing erect, facing forward; and away we glids down

THE GRAD CANAL.

accompanied by a fleet of gondoles, and passing scores of others at every turn of the "raging canswl." This water-highway winds through the heart of the city, in the form of the letter S, for a learth of S miles, to the head of the harbor, in front of St. Mark, the winged Hone, and the Halace of the Deges. It is just about the width and depth of the Chicago River between Malison attreet bridge and the Lighthouse. It is cosely built on both sides with tall, stately, massive shustness, mostly of marble. Many of them have beautif I pillared fronts. Some of the palaces, have handcomer exteriors than any build-ness in the Gardon City; and, from the strikmassive structures, mostly of marbie. Hany of them have beautifd villared fronts. Some of the palaces have bandeomer exteriors than any buildines in the Garden City; and, from the striking similarity of architectural appearance, one would be led to believe that the Chicago architects comed their fluors blocks from these old palaces of the Venetian merchant-princes, reared conturies ego. The Grand Ganat was the street of the ancient noblity, the aristocracy, rich morchants, and great bankers of Venice. As one floats along, the gondoller, as he awings his long car carelessly, in parrot-sivle calls out the names of each old palaces or grand mansion, each with its special romance or history. Many of these stately structures are occupied as hotels or beauting-houses,—their spacious marble halla and freecood chambers being cut up by shabby wooden partitions, and pervaded by an aspect of tawdry finery and moldy splendor. About equidistant between the extremities of the Grand Canat, the gondoliers take especial pains to point out the palace in which

resided for a long time, and give one a sketch of resided for a long time, and give one a sketch of his career in Vonice, described in a dislect which will defv any Italian, or any one class except a Venetian, to understand a word of what they are saying. By the way, I have noticed that, all ever Italy, the Italians of every rank and class lay claim to B. ron. They say he was discarded by his own cold, feggy, Puritanical Islanders, who could not appreciate his clowing genius, but was adonted by the children of Sunny Italy, who could. His works are translated into fialian, and universally read, and, next to the compositions of the "divine Dants," are most admired of the productions of the "Italian poets." His busts and pictures are often met in Italy. There is not only sarcasm, but truth, in the observation of the Italians in regard to the English lack of appreciation of their great but discoved poet.

Parallel with the coast, and a few miles distant, stretches for 80 miles a strip of land, which commences south, of the mouths of the Po, and ends north of Venice. It was formed by the sediment and sand washed down from the Alps by the Po and the Adige in the course of ages. Behind this natural sea-wall, which is covered with vegetable-gardans and dwellings, lies Venice, which was built on a cluster of several care in the distributions. The whole city is supported on piles driven deep

or ages. Beamd this natural sea-wait, which is covered with vecetable-gardens and dwellings, lies Venice, which was built on a cluster of SEVENIX-TWO LITTLE MUD-BANKS.

The whole city is supported on piles driven deep into this deposit. About the middle of the fith century, a few thousand fugitives from massacre, flessing from the insane wrath of the mouster Atilla, settled on those islets in the lagoon, like a flock of frightened sea-birds, and there began to rebuild their habitations, and follow fishing and navigation for a livelihood.

Such was the beginning of Venice, which, next to Kome, fills the largest space in Italian history. Venice, for the first three or four centuries, grew slowly. In 697 Anabesto, the first Doge, or Duke, was elected: and Manin, the last of a line of seventy-two, resigned his office when the Freuch captured the city in 1797,—being just 1.100 years apart. What a mighty history Venice has made within that period. What other city in the world between A. D. 700 and 1800 has equaled or surpassed her in art, commerce, architecture, handicraft, or martial deeds?

The foundation of the greatness of Venice was LAID DURING THE CRUSADES, between A. D. 1097 and 1271, which, under the shrewd policy of the Venetian merchants and Senate, were turned to the 'aggrandizement of the city. The Venetians made their port the outfitting place for a large part of the millions of Crusaders and pilgtims to the Holy Land, and they furnished the shipping to bear them thither and back,—so many of them as lived to return. These foolish Crusades thus built up the prospectity of Venice, and made her the "Queen of the Adriatic," filling her coffers with untold wealth, drawn from every part of Europe. The tumense impetus then given was not lost for several subsequent centuries. The trade of the Orient continued to flow into Europe through the Venetian gateway until the sixteenth century, when it beran to take other routes, and pass away from Venice, never to re-turn.

Venice reached her another than the forms about A. D. 1520. Then was the culmination of her wonderful carser. She was then the forms of the commerce between Europe and Asia. Her population was nearly 250,000. Her annual exports were valued at \$100,000, 000,—an anormous sum in those days. Her clear annual profits were estimated at \$40,000,000. She sent to sea 300 ships; manned by 8,000 sallors, and 8,000 small craft, handled by 17,000 men. Her navy was much the largest of any nation in the world. The Republic possessed numerous colonies in the Grecian Seas, including Candia, Cyprus, and Rhodes together with the entire Dalmatian Coast, on the

waged
A FIERCE WARPARE WITH THE TURES
for three centuries, and repeatedly destroyed
their fleets. In 1571 the Venetian fleet were
mainly instrumental in gaining the great naval

battle of Leganto over the Turks.
Trafalgae of that country, and, from which Venice that day inflicted on the ans at sea, they never afterwards During the next century she reperfeated the Turks on the sea.

Would build a fleet, the Venetians att dostroyed it. But alls was declining perity and strength. The discover ocean-routes to the Indice and China has rich overland commerce to the

gradually susting and her would and gradually susting and she ceased to occupy a prominent positions were wrested from her, one after the original sustains and in the Itahan Feolizshia she was driback between the angle formed between the Alpa, the Mredio, and the Political states and the Manager of the Senate opposed the principles. Alpa, the Missio, and the P. The The the Senate opposed the principles of the France Revolution, and refused to form an alliance will France. Irritated thereat, Bonaparte invade and captured Ventee, deposed the Doge, as suppressed the Senate, and, by the peace of Campo Tormio, Venice coased to be a mation, and was ceded to Austria as a province, and with a short intermission during Napoleonic roign as Emperor, it remained in the hands of the Austrians until 1986, when the Prussians delivered it from their yoke, and gave it to Italy where it naturally belonged and Excusively desired to be attached. Venice maintained her independence from the fall of the Rimin Tharite mist the establishment of the France Remain.

the establishment of the French Republic, a period of 1,345 years, and filled the world with her power and glory.

No city exerts so strong a spell over the imagination as Venide. It is FUEL OF DELINATION STREET, and poets have never falled to find a ford a plot, incident, and character there. In unique situation and amphibious nature, its conquest and commerce, its dark conspiracies and darks judicial murders, lift its history out of the prosaic commonplace of other nations, and make a melodrama and a tragedy. As one writer marks, "Shylock still darkens the Risto whis frown; the lordly Othello yet stalts the piazza of St. Maras; and every veil that finters in the breeze shrouds the roguish eyes of Jessica." Everything is dreamlike, and unlineary the waters, seem like things of furriand There is no noise, no damzer, no dust, no best of business, no horses or carrages.

THE GONDOLA takes the place of borses, horse-railroads, dusmies, carts, trucks, landaus, and bugges, on the land. I asked a gondolier, who spoke a little English, if he lind dwar seen a home. He replied, Never in Venice creen in the busher stalls! Many of these condoliers are tall, spins, did specimens, straight as a pine-tree, and who might act as models for statues of Mars or Arollo. As they handle their oars standing exet, with a long graceful, swinging motion of the body, they look the very poetry of motion I never tired watching them. By the light of the motions produced an effect indescribed heautiful and weird-like.

The focus of interest in Venice is the Lashaped

The forms of interest in Venice is the Leshaped

FURLIC SQUARE OF VT. MARE,
where stands the ancient palace of the Dores, the lower story of which is constructed of marks arches and columns, and the upper one of porcelain brick, placed in the walls in diamendated of St. Mark, in front of which are the three tall cedar flagstaffs, inserted in bronzs pedectals, erected three conturies ago, and from which once proudly floated the three continuous of the Republic,—Venice, Orpuss, and, Morea. Close to the water's edge are two great granite pillars,—one surmounted by a winted lion, and the other by the patron-sains of the criv. Around three fronts of the larger equal and one of the other, stand splendid comment palaces, with afreaded sidewalks, and filled win a hundred shops and cafes, their antire frontage being not less than 2,000 feet. Thousands of pigeons, which are sacred birds, and fel at public expense, flutter and chatter about this square, and over and around the baildings thereof. On moonlight nights, such as those during my visit, the military band plays in the grand plaza in front of St. Marks, and thousands of citzens and strangers fill the square, listening to the music, while they say their wind and coffee, or eat their less and cake. And around the other angle of the square, other thousands of citzens and strangers fill the square, listening to the music, while they say their wind and coffee, or eat their less and cake. And around the other angle of the square, other thousands by alloying opera-airs, while the beams of the moon cast a pale, gleaming light, over the scene, and they are parking and playing opera-airs, while the beams of the moon cast a pale, gleaming light, over the scene, and they water. Nowhere class in the world, than in Venica, an other reflects in the world, than in Venica, an

sud the gas-jets of the lamps on shore reflect sparkling and pearl-like rays upon the water. Nowhere else in the world, than in Venica, an such a natural phenomens be witnessed.

I know not how to describe

Sh. Man's,—
the third greatest of Italian churches, ranking next after St. Feter's of Rome and the Milan Cathydral in beauty and costliness, but exceeding both in age by some centuries. It resembles se abscinuch upon earth, but spears to be a mugting of several styles of architecture,—Byzaning Saracenic, Gothic, and Italian. There is a retundance and confusion of pillars and columns arched recesses, or niches, 25 or 35 feet in wide and height; on the golden face of each a mosaic picture, representing respectively the Descent from the Cross, the Descent interference of the Person of the Assemble. The interior is crowded with paintings. The whole structure, it seems to me, was intended a represent not only the Christian faith and is modes of worship, but Heaven itself as intended in the control of the process of the paintings. The whole structure, it seems to me, was intended a represent not only the Christian faith and is modes of worship, but Heaven itself as intended in the process of the Christian faith and is modes of worship, but Heaven itself as intended in the process of the painting of the painting of the process of the process of the painting of the process of

has wrought.

The annexation to Italy has greatly

LOCAL MISCE

The letter of Mr. Parkhars
Trouse, published in Tax
yesterday moraing, has create
sation, as the writer undou
would. Mr. Parkhars pred
the end of this mouth would the end of this mosth pass through the tail and that the moon will atmosphere at the same time, she is just now lamentably dreason to believe, however, thus dropped a figure somewhold the same take, which even mathematics guity of. There is no rithat the earth will pass the tail of the comet, an assu given in The Chicago Tais weeks ago.

At the time of passing the rite nearest distance from the least twenty-five degrees froe cliptic. The tail will then be neugth; the time, one week tor twelve days thereafter

ccliptic. The tall will also be a considered to twelve days thereafter THE COMET WILL CROSS THE COMET WILL CROSS THE COMET WILL CROSS THE WHICH HAVE A length not much exceeding the tail of a comet is a rathefor computation long before an early say that its length, what the college, will be not more 400 miles. As the head of the more than 40,000,000 miles arth, it is evident that there are some 35,000,000 miles between and the earth at the tin approach to each other.

THIS IS TOO ON INTERVAL COME THE STATE OF THE STATE O at the sensational prediction of the comet is a very interesting be still more so during the or will not be of such exceeding this earth as indicated in the ferred to.

DIE PREISINNIGER The Association of Libers (Verein Pressinninger Buerger monthly meeting yesterday hall of the Swiss Macanero Clark street.
The meeting was called to

Korn, the President of the stated that no meeting was because the books had not be

THE REPUBLICAN outived its usefulness and viol and pledges. It would be sui-supported that party any long join some party that guarantee to every citizen, no matter what tionality. Mr. Heinrich Metz also

he is Recolord, That the Association Citizens piedges itself to do all it e Restion of all liberal elements, to be future of the Republican party, vidually and collectively in favourish are contained in the plasf party of Cook County.

The Executive Committee The Executive Committee

THE PUBLIC LIB THE PUBLIC LIE
The Directors of the Public
terday afternoon. Present, Me
thony, Raster, Onshan, Shorey,
The Librarian and employe
were reappointed for the ensure
exception of F. Kies, who he resignation. Sundry bills wer thority was given the Library proval of the Library Commi books, without specific action the amount of \$500 per month. Mr. Poole, the Librarian, re-

port, from which we make the ing extracts concerning
"THE CHECULATION OF
"The Library opened for the books on the list day of May mues, of which about 13,000 we to general circulation, and the chiefly works of reference, the English and resident friends, eatalogue had been prepared a shelf lists had been made of them.

"With only four weeks rema close of the official year, the tim to arrive at definite conclusions statistics of the circulating dep however, of persistent increase during these four weeks, which the results of the month of Jun cess of printing this report ena exhibits a series of facts of a nature, and which are unparallel history of American public libra." The daily average of books the first, week was 188; the sixth fewer, 555; the fourth fifth week, 555; the sixth seventh week, 740; and the circulation of the Clump of the contrast of t

over the Turke. It was century, and, from the bl t day inflicted on the Mahom never afterwards recover

elonged and anxiously desired

s so strong a spell over the s so strong a spell over the mice. It is DRAMATIO INTEREST, over failed to find a fund of character there. Its unique phibious nature, its conquest dark conspiracies and darker lift its history but of the proof other nations, and make it a tragedy. As one writer restill darkens the Riatto will diverse the regular the roguish eyes of a hing is dreamlike, and unlike shrouts the roguish eyes of a hing is dreamlike, and unlike shrouts the regular that the state of the research carriages. First gondolf, and borses, horse-railroads, duminores, horse-railroads, d

laced in the walls in diamond-md the more anciest Cale-in front of which are the threa is, inserted in bronze pedes-se centuries ago, and from y floated the three goofslons-mblematical of the three do-public, -Venice, Cypress, and he water's edge are two great is surmounted by a winged in by the patron-saint of the e fronts of the larger squars, ter, stand splendid commercial e fronts of the larger square, er, stand splended commercial, led sidewalks, and filled with and cafes, their entire frontage in 2,000 feet. Thousands of the second birds, and feet in a moonlight nights, such as moonlight nights, such as set, the military band plays in front of St. Marks, and stangers fill the square, usio, while they sip their wines their lies and cake. And, agle of the square, other thousers fring fleets of gondolay and illuminated with many atterns,—the voyagers singing

describe
mark's,
talian churches, ranking next
Rome and the Milan Cathecostliness, but exceeding both
It resembles no other and Italian. There is a resion of pillars and columns
pels, of mosaics and gildings
irmount the edifice,—one is
on each side, according to
the compass,—which, to the
three domes, from whatever
stands. They are covered
stical pictures, painted on a
saic. On the facade or front
the four entrances, are deop,
niches, 25, or 35 feet in width
the golden face of each is
epresenting respectively the
ection, and the Ascension.
The seems to me, was intended to
the Cross, the Descent intaseems to me, was intended to
the Christian faith and it
but Heàven-itself as imaga 800 or 900 years ago. The
to contain the ashes of St.
t. In the year 828 the Dogs
dies removed from Alexanred in Venice, it became neact church for their recepmediately commenced, and retion of "San Marco." The
subtedly Greeks from Cohartists must at least have
school of art. It Taken all toremarkable structure.

O describe Venice, there is
subjects claiming attention
wildered where to begin of
Il about or what to omit. A
led describing churches, piopeculiarities, and several
contain a record of its past
actions.

actions.

OT ACTUALLY DEAD,

It has no ruins to exhibit,
seeing in a ruinous condielikened, in its present esman who was once
art athlete, and who
time and muen of his former
d; but his feeble step and
e great ravages which time

Italy has greatly benefited wed the inhabitants from a refering on slow starvytion, whole Peninsula has resistences by offering an endition of the summer of the summing and curious or and or amental glasseniared, and 5.000 operant in these establishments, inforced by British capital, of antique furniture and had an increasing marked any strangers visit venice the despotic yoke of stay much/longer and more freely than formerly-called streets, between the naud free of beggars and have greatly improved, atill numerous and active; in is excellent, and defended imposition. Three lines of them, outching at Alexans through the Sucz Canadia commercially find the summer of t

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE COMET. THE COMET.

The letter of Mr. Parkhurst to the New York
Tyoune, published in THE CHICAGO THEBUNE
yesterday moraing, has created considerable sensation, as the writer undoubtedly expected it
would. Mr. Parkhurst predicts that towards
the end of this mouth the earth will
the though the tail of the come. through the tail of the comet, pass through the and that the moon will probably gain an atmosphere at the same time, an article in which she is just now lamentably deficient. There is asson to believe, however, that Mr. Parkhurst

simosphere at the same time, an article in which she is just now lamentably deficient. There is reason to believe, however, that Mr. Parkhurst has dropped a figure somewhere, or TAKEN AN ARC OUT in the wrong quadrant, or made some other mistake, which even mathematicians are occasionally guilty of. There is no reason to believe that the earth will pass anywhere near the tail of the comet, an assurance which was given in The Chicago Tribune more than two weeks ago.

At the time of passing the perihelion, which is its nearest distance from the sun, and nearly its least distance from the earth, the comet will be about twenty-five degrees from the plane of the colpits, which tume its tail will have dwindlood down to a length not much exceeding its present one. The tail of a comet is a rather uncertain subject for computation long beforeband, but we may safely say that its length, when the comet is on the colpits, will be not more than about 5,000.000 miles. As the head of the comet will then be more than 40,000,000 miles away from the earth, it is evident that there will be earth, it is evident that there will be earth, it is evident that there will be comet said the earth can be seriously influenced by the comet itself, or that there can be any accretion to the earth as the cine of Mr. Parkhurst. The comet is a very interesting object, and will be still more so during the coming week, but it will not be of such exceeding interest to us on the sarth as indicated in the article above referred to.

DIE FREISINNIGEE BUERGER.

DIE FREISINNIGER BUERGER. The Association of Liberal-Minded Citizens (Verein Freissinniger Bucrger) held their regular thir meeting yesterday afternoon, at the

Clark street.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. A. Korn, the President of the Association, who sated that no meeting was held last month Dew canvass had elicited the fact that the

The Secretary, Mr. Heinrich Metz, read the minutes of last meeting, which were unanimously adopted.

"Mr. Korn, the President, stated that

to which the Germans heretofore belonged, had onlived its usefulness and violated its promises and pledges. It would be suicidal if Germans supported that party any longer. They must join some party that guaranteed personal liberty to every cirizen, no matter what his creed or nationality.

ionality.

If, Heinrich Metz also attacked the Republian party very violently, because it had been astrumental in foisting upon us the obnoxious temperance and Sunday laws. Had it not been for the Republicat party, there would now be no

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS,
which were unanimously adopted:
WHRELS. The Republican party has ceased to be
the exponent of the principles to which it owes its
elistence; and
WHIRLAS, The Republican party has the doubtful
merit of having, through erbitrary enactments, hastened the dowful of personal liberty, and interfered
with the freedom of mercantile pursuits and endangered their existence; and
WHERMAS, Said Republican party contains the estenee of Puritan intoicenace, and does not hesitate to
ally itself with women who do not comprehend the spirit
of true religion, and particularly the liberty-hating
stitude of the Republican members of the Common
Doundlin regard to the Surday question; therefore,

best Memoired, That the Association of Liberal-Minded Clizens pledges itself to do all it can to achieve a unification of all liberal elements, to break the destroying influence of the Republican party, and to work individually and collectively in favor of the principles which are contained in the platform of the Peoples' party of Cook County.

The Executive Committee was authorized to make arrangements for a grand pionic, and they

make arrangements for a grand picnic, and they were specially instructed to see to it that no member of the Association was interested in it.

After transacting some minor matters the meeting adjourned.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Directors of the Public Library met yesterday afternoon. Present, Messra, Hoyne, Anthony, Raster, Onahan, Shorey, and Queal.

The Librarian and employes of the Library were reappointed for the ensuing year, with the exception of F. Kiss, who had tendered his esignation. Sundry bills were approved. Authority was given the Librarian, with the approval of the Library Committee, to purchase books, without specific action of the Board, to the amount of \$500 per month.

Mr. Poole, the Librarian, read his anomal re-

port, from which we make the following interest-

port, from which we make the robowing interesting extracts concerning
THE CIRCULATION OF BOOKS:
"The Library opened for the circulation of books on the 1st day of May with 17,355 volumes, of which about 13,000 were books adapted to general circulation, and the remainder were thiefly works of reference, the donations of our English and resident friends. A complete card estalogue had been prepared and arranged, and shelf lists had been made of the entire collection.

estalogue had been propared and arranged, and shelf lists had been made of the entire collection.

"With only four weeks remaining before the close of the official year, the time seems too short to arrive at definite conclusions as to the future statistics of the circulating department. A law, however, of persistent increase was developed during these four weeks, which, confirmed by the results of the month of June (which the process of printing this report enables me to use) exhibits a series of facts of a most interesting nature, and which are unparalleled in the previous instory of American public libraries.

"The daily average of books given out during the first week was 138; the second week, 260; the third week, 387; the fourth week, 671; the fifth week, 555; the sixth week, 671; the eventh week, 740; and the eighth week, 678. During the eighth week occurred the holiday on which the corner-stone of the Chicago Post-Office was laid, during which the Library was open, but few books were taken, it being supposed by the public that the Library was closed. The first loar days of the ninth week, which brings the statistics down to last evening, show a daily average of 804.

"In order to appreciate the fact that a Library than the statistics of the first court of the public that the fact that a Library was closed."

statistics down to last evening, show a daily average of 804.

"In order to appreciate the fact that a Library, havingless than 15,000/volumes adapted to reneral circulation, showed a daily average of 160 volumes on its seventh week after opening, it is necessary to refer to the statistics of some of the largest and mosts, accessful literaries in the country. The Boston Public Library, at the end of its fifth year, having 84,866 volumes, and a registration of 13,781 book-borrowers, reported a daily average of 310 volumes. At the end of its sixth year, when it was established in its present Library Building. A reported a daily average of 383. The next year, 1859, then having 78,043 volumes, it reported a daily average of 383. The next year, 1859, then having 78,043 volumes, it reported a daily average of 888, and spoke of these results as "an immense circulation." The sixth year the daily average was 508: the minth year, 357; the tenth year, 626, of which 600 were munt the Lower Hall, or popular circulation for the first time. The number of volumes in both departments was then 105,034, and the resultation of both borrowers numbered 26,980. The act year, 1863, the daily average was 643, and in 1864, its twelfth year, 664. The daily average of circulation in the Chicago Public Library, is in sixth week was larger than that of the Boston Public Library is its twelfth year. The last humal report of the Boston Public Library—1873, is twenty-first year—shows that the Lower Hall, with 149,477 volumes; and Batee Hall, with 149,477 volumes; and Batee Hall, with 149,477 volumes, and a daily average circulation of to Cincinnant Public Library, at the end of the fourth year, 1871, with 83,958 volumes, re-

plements, and it is probable that the display will be the largest of the kind that has yet been made in the Northwest.

The addition to the south end is to be a conservatory in the form of a main hall 45 feet wide, and extending south 100 feet, having wings on either side, and leaning up against the south wall of the main bullding, of about 65 feet in length each. The superficial area of the conservatory will be about 8,000 square feet. This feature promises to be one of the finest in the show. At the south end of the main hall of the conservatory will be built ornamental rockwork with an abundance of falls and jets of water. The success of the conservatory is guaranteed by all the prominest florists of the city, who had filed their written pledge and agreement to maintain a creditable days throughout and water the maintain a creditable days.

conservatory is guaranteed by all the prominest florists of the city, who had filed their written pledge and agreement to maintain a creditable floral show throughout, and are at present making extensive preparations to insure their ability to fulfill them.

With regard to the art display, the Committee who had the matter in hand state that they have arranged for the best exhibition of the kind ever made in the Western Hemisphere! The exhibition of machinery in motion, processes of manufacture, and textile fabrics will be far more extensive and interesting than last year. The steam-power will be largely increased, and arrangements are making to insure its steadness and rehability. Applications for space in all the departments are coming in rapidly from all parts of the United Sistes, and parties intending to exhibit should signify their intention as early as possible, as there is no doubt that every available inch of exhibition space will be taken up.

The Exposition Building has passed through the vicustudes of varied temperatures, wind, and rain story; admirably, and as the interior and exterior are to be tastefully painted, and highly ornamented with trees, plants, shrube, and flowers, its general appearance will be a great improvement upon that of last year. Everything is doing by the managers to have a big, a good, and a successful show, and there is no doubt that the response of exhibitors will show a hearty appreciation of their exertions.

THE CITY HALL.

To-day being the Glorious Fourth, the city offices will, without exception, remain closed. The Board of Public Works will advertise Monday for 8,000,000 sewerage bricks.

The moneys collected by the city yesterday were as follows: City taxes, \$21,000; licenses \$3,700; water taxes, \$2,002.09.

It was the County Commissioners, and not the County Agent, who declined to open Mayor Colvin's letter asking for a free pass for Mr. Daley. Sanitary Superintendent Miller, who has been sick of the pleurisy for a week past, says he is not going to figure in his weekly report this time, but expects to be able to read it as usual next Monday afternoon.

The Water Department yesterday handed to the Board of Public Works their annual report of water statistics for the past year, which will he presented to the Council Monday evening. Two handsome drinking-fountains which tie

up in opposition to the barrel of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has become

though at his office yesterday, was in anything but fit condition to undertake very heavy work. The Police Board spent the afternoon in try-ing an uninteresting case of a policeman charged with using his baton too freely upon the head of a citizen. At half-past 4 o'clock the case promised fair to prove interminable.

John McAuley, one of the Fire Wardens, will probably be appointed on the detective force, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Detective Dixon. McAuley was formerly on the United States and city detective forces, and has been connected with police service for fifteen

years.

The following building permits were issued by the Board of Public Works yesterday: To Peter Milier for a two-story frame building at No. 723 Milwaukee avenue; to John Stepnen for a three-story and basement brick, 100 feet from by 70 feet deep, at Nos. 659 to 665 inclusive, on Archer avenue; to Joseph Mowak, three-story and basement brick, at No. 407 South Canal.

basement brick, at No. 407 South Canai.

A delegation of residents of Blue Island avenue called upon the Board of Public Works yesterday with regard to the viaduct. It was finally decided to hold a meeting at half-past 10 Tuesday morning at the office of the Board, to be composed of a committee selected by the residents of Blue Island avenue, the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, and the Board of Public Works. The viaduct question will then be fully discussed, especially with a view of finding out what can be done in the way of compelling the railroad companies to act immediately in the matter. At the direction of the Board, Secretary Sullivan yesterday sent letters to the different railroad companies interested, asking them to give a definite answer at their earliest possible convenience as to what action they intended taking during 1874 towards the construction of aqueducts at Ashland avenue, Blue Island avenue, and Milwaukee avenue.

The following general order was issued yester-

The following general order was issued yester-day from the office of the General Superintend-ent of Police:

Office of General Superintendent of Police,
July 2, 1874.

General Order No. 18

General Order No. 18.

1. Capt. M. C. Hickey having been duly appointed as Deputy Superintendent of Police, will report immediately at this office for duty, and he will be respected and obeyed as such by all members and officers of the force.

2. Sergt. Samuel A. Ellis, Chief of Detectives, having been appointed Captein of Police of the Second Precinct, vice Capt. M. C. Hickey, he will enter upon his duty as such Captain immediately, and he will be respected and obeyed as such by all members of the force.

his duty as such Captain immediately, and he will be respected and obeyed as such by all members of the force.

3. The Board of Police have also appointed Detective Joseph H. Dixon and Patrolman Michael Bischoff as Sergeants of Police, Egrgt, Dixon is hereby assigned to duty as Sergeant of Detectives at the Central Station, and Sergt, Michael Bischoff will immediately report to Capt. F. Gund, who will assign him to duty as Sergeant of the second platoon in the Chicago Avenus Station, vice Sergt. A. W. Hathaway.

4. Sergt. A. W. Hathaway is hereby transferred from the second to the first platoon in the Chicago Avenus Station, vice Sergt. F. E. Gerbing, who is hareby assigned to duty as Sergeant in charge of said station.

5. Patrolman William Hogan is hereby appointed a roundsman at the Larrabee Street Sub-Station, vice Michael Bischoff.

Yesterday afternoon the Mayor was waited

roundsman at the Larrabee Street Sub-Station, rice Michael Bischoff.

Yesterday afternoon the Mayor was waited upon by a pretty-waiter-girl,—a very pretty waiter-girl, in fact,—who wanted the release from the Brideweil of her sister, Mary Purdes, who was sent there two weeks ago for disorderly conduct. The nature of the interview and its result will at once set to rest the suspicious that have been aroused that the Mayor is in avmpathy with the lager-heer Hebe. When the girl entered the expressman's presence his countenance failed to soften into that amorous, semi-mandlin love which the imaginative lithographer has called forth in his engraving. On the contary, he looked at the girl with more than his usual severity, and when her mission was ascertained, he took the case under advisement for half an hour, during which time the pretty petitioner wept in the passageway, occasionally starting spasmodically as the wind bore from the 1 orth side of Adams street the click of lager beer glasses, and the familiar sound of "einz" or "zwie" uttered in the unctuous tones of an Alderman sho was taking time by the forelock by setting them ex in honor of the day after.

which makes a specialty of furnishing a large number of every new popular book, reports its daily average for the year ending April, 1874, at "I is will be seen from these statistics that the Chicago Public Librar, with its collection that the Chicago Public Librar, with its collection that the half completed, and whout a printed categoria, taken rank, for its eiculation, with the largest and most successful public libraries of the country. This position, there is every reason to be, lieve, it will hold, and improve upon. With no competing library in the city, and with a population of nearly half a million looking to it for reading, it seems now impossible to its any limit to the use which will be made of its books when the test of the country. This position, they pried.

THE EXPOSITION.

At the Exposition Budding the aspect is beginning to look cheerful and busy again. The managers are evidently expecting that the show of 1874 will be twice as extensive as that of last year, and are making preparations accordingly. Operations are already well under way in the construction of the addition to the north wall being cut down to the floor level. This addition, and probably part of the main building, which will be shoul 100 feet, in width, from north to south, and 270 feet long, from east to west. This addition will not be a separate building built to it, will be appropriated to the exhibition of agricultural machinery and implements, and it is probable that the display will be the largest of the kind that has yet been made in the Northwest.

The addition to the south end is to be a conservatory will be about 8,000 square feet. This feature promises to be one of the kinest in the show. At the south wall of the main building, do not be south end of the main half of the conservatory will be about 8,000 square feet. This feature promises to be one of the kinest in length such. The superficial area of the conservatory will be about 8,000 square feet. This feature promises to be one of the kinest in the show and to find a

GENERAL NEWS. Those who want to find a quiet place in which spend the Fourth are recommended to the City-Hall and the crib. A lad 7 years old, named James Daughton, ac

cidentally fell into the Magazine Stip, near Twenty-second street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. This is the day when good little children save

For fire-crackers. Michael McCarthy had his right arm badly injured yesterday forenoon while assisting to raise some machinery up a stairway, at 186 Mon-

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, in the shade, at 7 a. m., 66 deg., Fabren-heit; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 82; 3 p. m., 89; 6 p.

m., 87; and 8 p. m., 85.

The St. Louis Globe says: "It has been discovered that the reason why that big boot and shoe store at Chicago burned down was because the boys of the fire brigade took so long to pick out new boots quite to their taste, that the flan obtained an advantage not to be recovered. An investigation is to be instituted, and the offenders will certainly be severely punished, unless their dismissal should tend to weaken the base ball club."

An individual took breakfast by mistake at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, and it was not until Clerk Hickey discovered that he had a Sherman House key that he retired in good James O'Brien, a boy residing at No. 244 Wau-James O'Brien, a boy residing at No. 244 Wau-bansis avenue, was drowned yesterday afternoon in a pond near the Milwaukee railroad bridge, on the North Branch, while bathing. The body was recovered and taken home. Coroner Stephens will hold an inquest to-day.

A laborer named Thomas Flynn fell from the third story of the new school house at the corner of Elm and State streets, yesterday, and received severs and, it is feared, fatal, internal injuries. He was removed to the Alexan Brothers' Hospital. His residence is on Hastings street, near Ashland avenue.

The first of the Fourth of July accidents oc-curred yesterday morning. A little lad named John Kelly, residing at No. 280 Loomis street, was playing with a revolver at the early hour of 7:30, and accidentally shot himself through the left hand and hip, inflicting a dangerous wound. Drs. McCarty and Powell attended him, but failed to extract the ball. They could not give an opinion as to the result of the injury.

The Board of Trade spent the hours between the separation of the illness of Corporation Counsel Morton who, though a has been postponed until Mouday, on account of the illness of Corporation Counsel Morton who, though a has office vestering and the country of t pays, 323. The announcement was hailed with

The South Town Board met yesterday after-The South Town Board met yesterdsy aftermoon in its office on Adams street, and allowed
the Clerk to draw \$100 for office rent, \$100 for stationery and incidental epenses, and \$2,000 to defray the remainder of the assessment expenses.
It was annouced that the Assessor's books
would be in shape to be delivered over to the
County Clerk in a few days, and that \$2,000 was
needed to pay off the clerks and others engaged
on them.

FIRES.

A slight fire occurred at 335 South Clark street at 2:30 yesterday morning. Damage trifling. Incendiarism is attributed as the cause. Sparks from a drying kiln set fire to some sheds in Snow's brick-yard, on the West Branch, at the foot of Campbell avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage amounted to \$200. No alarm was given.

The alarm at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a slight fire in a saloon kept by Charles Raleigh, at No. 525 Clark street. The damage amounted to \$75. A defective chimney caused the fire.

damage amounted to \$75. A defective chimney caused the fire.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education was to have held a special meeting last evening to take some action with reference to the contracts awarded for supplying coal to the schools. It appears that proposals were advertised for and bids sent in by several parties,—two of them by "straw" men. The contract for soft coal was awarded to a regular dealer at \$6 a ton, and that for the hard coal to a "straw" man, backed by a dealer, who cut 25 cents under the combination price—\$8.50. When the soft coal man found that he had not been awarded both contracts, he refused to furnish Briar Hill at \$6, saying that that was not the cost price, and that, since he put in bids for both hard and soft coal, he depended upon the hard coal contract for his profit. He could not be compelled to keep his agreement, since the papers were not signed, and as the next lowest bid was \$6.29 a ton, the question arose whether it were better to lose \$1,000 or \$500; and to settle the question the meeting was called. There was not a quorum present, and, though there was an expression of views, no action was taken.

THE CRIMINAL COURT. The only business before the Court yesterday was the case of Achille Merritt, who, it will be remembered, was enarged with attempting to remembered, was charged with attempting to commits rape upon the person of a girl named Sarah Sochem, while they were out sailing on the lake last Sunday, the girl, to protect herself, being compalled to jump into the lake, when she was rescued by some young men who were fishing near by, and who also arrested the man. Since then he has been confined, in the County Lett. Here, brought into counts on man. Since then he has been confued, in the County Jail. He was brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus, and was discharged, the Court regarding the statement of the prosecuting witnesses as unreliable. Upon this case being disposed of, the Court adjourned over till Monday morning, which will be the first day of the July term, when the Grand and Petit Juries with he inversely he in the court and the country of the state of the court and the country of the court and the country of the court and t

the July term, when the Grand and Petit Juries will be impaneled.

THE FOLICE COURTS.

Justice Boyden disposed of the following offenders yesterday. John Blackmore, riot, \$20: Mary Ann Fair, disorderly, \$12; Anthony Phillips, riot, \$5; and Hanaline and Annie Graft, disorderly, \$4 each.

George Monroe, a bummer on the West Side, got drunk Thursday night, and then amused himself going up and down laske street, smashing and pulling down signs. A blue-coated, prass-buttoned individual took Monroe into the Union Street Station. Yesterday he was prought before the West Side Police Court, and fined \$15 for his sport.

James Berry and James Campbell were before Justice Scally yesterday, charged with having broken into a clothing store on Firth avenue, three weeks ago, taking away \$200 worth of

and then rearrested on the charge of burglary.

Edward R. Cary got drunk Thursday, and, under the influence of the frequent libations of bad whisky and beer, he purloined a pair of boots hanging at the store-door of R. Westman, No. 594 Cottage Grove avenue. He was arrested, and yesterday morning brought before Justice Boyden, who, on account of the fellow being drunk on the day the theft was committed, changed the charge to disorderly and fined him \$10.

John Dwyer, a notorious young thief, who has been in the County Jail for the past three mouths, and only got out a short time ago, was arrested Thursday on complaint of his father, who resides at No. 552 Butterfield street. The father alleges that his son stole some four or five blankets from him. The hearing of the case was postponed yesternay by Jostice Boyden till Tuesday, the prisoner being held under \$100 bonds.

Tuesday, the prisoner being held under \$100 bonds.

Lizzie Young, a kleptomaniac, exhibited her thieving propensity Thursday afternoon by robbing a baby-wayon standing on West Washington street of a little pillow, and as she was about to walk off with it she felt, the heavy hand of an officer tagging at her manife, and whispering, in gentle tones, "Lizzie, I want you." Miss Young was easily induced to accompany the officer to the Madison Street Station, and yesterday morning Justice Scully taxed her \$10. She will return to her old haunt—the Bridewell, where she has been so often—for twenty days.

A lad named Patrick Dunnigan undertook to raise some money by stealing from his nucle a barrel of lard and disposing of it to a neighbor. He was detected, arrested, and yesterday was brought before Justice Boyden to answer to the charge of larceny. The uncle declined to appear against him, and the charge was changed to that of disorderly, and a fine of \$15 was inflicted. Not having the money, he was committed to the kindly care of Superintendent Felton, at the Bridewell, for the next thirty days.

A singular case of either mistaken identity or

A singular case of either mistaken identity o

Bridewell, for the next thirty days.

A singular case of either mistaken identity or downright perjury occurred yesterday morning officer Hoffman, of the West Side, took up three cows running at large within the city limits. The owner of them proved to be a man named Michael Butler. Some one saw the officer driving, the castle to the pound, and recognized them as the property of Butler. Shortly afterward, this person met Butler comming out of church at the corner of Tyler and Helsted streets, and informed him of what he had just seen. Butler with some friends, jumped into a wagon and hurried after the officer with the castle, overtaking him on Gurlev street, near Shotto, where a row ensued. Butler then ran into the meat-shop of James Burns,—at the corner of those streets,—followed by Hoffman; Burns was attending to his customers, and, upon the two men running into his place, and seeing a fight was imminent, he ordered both out and attempted to eject them. Hoffman thereupon, kicked Burns below the ribs. Burns, running around his counter, seized a pistol, and compelled the parties to leave his shop. Butler, with his friends, got the cattle; Burns was arrested on the charge of violating Sec. 16 of Chap. 40 of the city ordinances, which prohibits persons from obstructing or hindering any person from taking to the pound an animal lable to be impounded. Tuesday the case was called before Justice Scully, and a change of venue was taken to Justice Boyden, and yesterday morning the case was on trial. Some six or eight witnesses swore to all that happened in Burns' shop, but also testified that Hoffman was not known to be an officer, as he was dressed as a citizen, wearing a white linen coat, and had no star, or anything to indicate that Hoffman was not known to be an officer, as he was dressed as a citizen, wearing a white linen coat, and had no star, or anything to indicate that he was in the full dress of an officer. Justice Boyden informed them, one and all, that there was rerjury or something else in the case, and h

The residence of Join Swanson, No. 539 Mil-wankee avenue, was entered by burglars Monday night, and robbed of articles valued at \$150.

Thieves entered the room of Mr. J. H. Hun-ter, at No. 242 South Green street, on Thursday night, and stole clothing, jewelry, etc., to the value of \$145. Entrance was effected through a window, and the robbery was committed while Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were asleep in the room.

The Police Courts will convene this morning at 7 o'clock, and dispose of all petty misdemeanors in time to allow offenders to have a Fourth of July dinner at the Bridewell, and will continue all criminal cases. The Justice Courts throughout the city will attend to no business whatever to-day.

to-day.

The case of Mary Coleman against John Probst, wherein she charges him with drugging her and afterwards violating her person, which was on trial Thursday, before Justice Haines, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The evidence was sufficient for the Justice to hold the prisoner over to the Criminal Court in bone of \$1,000. Bail was furnished, with Mr. J. J. Owens as security. The particulars of this case were, to a certain extent, written up in yesterday morning's paper.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Gilbert, Mayor of Evanston, is one of the few invited from this benighted region to help St. Louis to open her new bridge. Capt. Sam Ellis took charge of the West Division police force yesterday afternoon, and visited all the sub-stations. The officers and men are well satisfied with the new appointee.

Misses Jennie Fennimore, Farny Fennimore, Fanny Matthews, and Olive Baker, lady principals of public schools in this city, start Tuesday by the propellor Tonawands on a trip to the East, where they intend to visit the principal seminaries and

watering-places.

Count Charles Gruby, of Hungary, is a distinguished guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Mrs. J. P. Wintermu'e, whose husband shot Gen. McCook at Yankton, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Sherman House.

House.

W. Hind Smith, Superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association at Manchester, England, has been attending the National Convention of the Associations at Dayton, O., and is making a tour of this country, visiting the different Associations. He will arrive in the city to-day, and will conduct the Saturday Sunday-School Teachers' meeting in the Methodist Church Block to-day. He will also speak in the Chicago Avenue Church Sunday morning, and speak in the evening to young men at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, No. 148 Madison street.

Some friends of Prof. Swing, anxious to secure

C. A. rooms, No. 148 Madison street.

Some friends of Prof. Swing, anxious to secure for the largest possible number the privilege of hearing him, are suggesting the advisability of having Sunday-morning preaching at the Exposition Building. The Directors would willingly allow it to be used for any such purpose, and the expense would be nominal. It is believed that 4.000 people could be astisfactorily accommodoted. It is said that Prof. Swing visuad the building the other day, and after making the experiment, remarked that he could easily make himself heard there.

Mr. Billy Rice, the favorite burnt-cork comedi-

easily make himself heard there.

Mr. Billy Rice, the favorite burnt-cork comedian, whose peculiar style of oratory the ungodly are accustomed to declare they hear too often from the pulpit and rostrum, is about to start for California. Thursday, Mr. Rice, Miss Lulu Delmay, Barney and Rickey, and J. H. Surridge take the train for San Francisco, to play a three-months' engagement at Maguire's Theatre. It seems as though Mr. Tom Maguire's desired to import all our Chicago favorites in installments. He will find them all that their friends say of them.

them.

To-night is the last of Daly's Fifth Avenue Company at Hooley's Theatre. After furnishing us with four weeks of true enjoyment, they are about to travel through New York State under the management of Mr. B. M. Hooley. They will play two nights at Detroit, two at Cleveland, and two in Buffalo. They may take in Rochester, Albany, and other cities as well, if business is satisfactory. Mr. James O'Neil will travel with the party and enjoy their society.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

with the party and enjoy their society.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—Dr. J. S. Germsin, St. Louis;
J. R. Coulton, Boston; A. F. Onderdonk, Albany; James M. Hicks, New York; G. B. Rogers, Uletroit.

Sherman House—George B. Young, Clinton, Is.; A. W. Lukens, New York; Gen. George R. Maxwell, Salt Lake; W. G. Wilson, Pensacola; H. Molinenx, San Francisco; Addison Kelley, Kelley's Island; Msj. Crofton, U. S. A. S. Palmer House—W. Myers, S. C. Lyford, U. S. A.;
L. L. Remerol, Paris; G. B. Kent, London; E. C. Dariey, St. Louis; R. A. Burton, Little Rock; C. H. Wallroth, London; S. B. Parmiy and family, Thomas Alien Clarke and party, New Orleans.

Grand Pacific Hotel—John Nicol and wife, Paisley, Seotland; John B. Wallace, Lexington, Ky; Thomas Cochran, Texas; Allen Smith, U. S. A.; William Booth, New York; Max Bachect, San Francisco; E. Calvin Williamas, Baltumore; William H. Mills, Sacramento.

Sacramento.

MURPHY.

Mention was made Thursday morning of the arrest of Frank Murphy for drunksuness and riotous conduct. With that perversences which

distinguishes a sober woman and a drunken man, he declined to state where he lived, or even to satisfy the desire of the station-keeper for information as to what his business was. Hence the paper simply stated that Frank Murphy was very drunk. It appears from the directory that there is several of him, pursuing various caltings, such as sailor, stone-cutter, &c. It must be admitted, even by the warmest friends of the Murphys, that they are not aristocratic in their pursuits.

Murphys, that they are not aristocratic in their pursuits.

And there is a Frank Murchy, living at No, 253 West Harrison street, who writes to state that he and the Murphy who revolted against conventionalities, the other night, are not the same, and that he wants that fact impressed upon the public. This yearning seems to indicate that Mr. Murphy is not a member of the Sons of Temperance, and that his friends have rather insisted that he was the Murphy who had this little glorification Wednesday. Still, in order that he may have credentials for the future, an indorsement which he may have in his pocket-book, or send to his swe-theart, it is hereby declared that Mr. Murphy did not get drunk Wednesday night.

And in order to escape being written to, or called on by any other Murphy on this subject, it may be stated that the one who thus misconducted himself was a resident of New York or some other city, here on a visit, but who went home tind as the same fined.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers for the Erring Women's Refuge will be held Monday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, at the institution. Judge Wallace will convene the County Court Monday morning, after a recess of three weeks. All the postal stations of this city have been designated as money-order Post Offices, and will begin operations as such on Monday, the 6th

The Hon. A. L. Morrison will lecture at Hooley's Opera-House Sunday evening. Subject; "Derry to Limerick—a Review of the Williamite Wars." The various Irish military companies will attend in uniform.

will attend in uniform.

The congregation and Sunday-school of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church hold their nineteenth annual picnic excursion Thursday at Sharpshooter's Park. The train will start from Park Station, corner Ashland avenue and Kinzie streets, punctually at half-past 8 o'clock, and will stop at the Madison street crossing. A band of music has been engaged for the occasion, and all who accompany the party can be sure of a pleasant day's snjoyment.

pleasant day's enjoyment.

The fair at the West Side Rink, corner of Randolph and Ada streets, for the benefit of St. Columbkill's new church, is now in full progress, an i crowded nightly. The object is a very worthy one, and there is no more enjoyable place to spend an evening. The ladies who attend the fancy and refreshment tables will be happy to make it agreeable for those who are pleased to give them a call.

give them a call.

Services appropriate to the Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. John Hall, D.D., of New York, and the Rev. Arthur Mitchell. N. S. Bouton, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, will preside. Services begin at a quarter before 8 o'clock. A similar meeting will coour Monday evening at the First Congregational Church, to be addressed by Dr. Hall. John V. Farwell will preside.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

Arrangements have been completed for the grand celebration of the Fourth of July.

The people of this city are invited to assemble at the public square at 12 m., when an oration will be delivered by Col. Joslyn, of Elgin, after which there will be sack and wheelbarrow races, te. In the evening there will be a grand display of fire-works in the square. The country is in-

The Farmers' Club of Hartland will celebrate

the day with a picnic in Kane's Grove.

The trackmen of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway are now busy laying steel rails beween this place and Janesville. Last year they were laid from Chicago to Howard, the work having begun from the latter place this spring. The City Council met as usual in the Council-room, Mayor Donnelly in the chair. There were present Sheerwood, Arnold, Bunker, Austin, and Barrows. Ald. Bunker, Chairman of the Committee on Public Property, at whose request the meeting was called, stated that, in consequence the meeting was called stated that, in consequence of the medical properties pronounced by the medical and scientific men of our city to be contained in the water on the public square, and of the assurances received fro various citizens suffering from various diseases of the beneficial results received fro m its use, and the numicial results received from its use, and the number of persons using largely increased in the last few weeks, both in the city and adjoining country, it becomes not cally necessary, but a duty they owed to their fellow-citzens, that some means be provided to bring the water of the position with the conditions imposed by

from the well to some place convenient of access.

Mr. Bunker recommended that a pipe be laid from the well at the southwest corner of the public square three feet lower than the pipe now in use, and a reservoir erected on the east side of the park near the walk running east and west through the centre, with the necessary accommodations for those wishing to partake of its invigorating qualities. All of the Aldermen present expressed their views with regard to the matter, concurring with Ald. Bunker. On motion of Ald. Sherwood, the recommendations of Ald. Bunker were adopted, and a committee appointed to select the exact location for the receiver.

Ald. Bunker was appointed to ascertain the grade from the well to the east side of the park. The work was ordered commenced under the supervision of the Committee on Public Property. Aid. Sherwood stated that some of the business men wanted the fire-cracker ordinance amended, but it being impossible to have the required amendment in force by the Fourth, nothing was done.

quired amondment in force by the Fourth, availing was done.

The Board adjourned.

The Board adjourned.

The ladies of the Baptist Church will hold a sociable at the church Weduesday evening.

Next Sabbath the regular quarterly meeting exercises will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church; love-feast at 9:30 a. m.; preacaing at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 pi m., by the Mev. P. W. Gray, Presiding Elder.

At National Hali, last night, the celebration of the Seth anniversary of our independence was

the 98th anniversary of our independence was begun. Prof. Snow's full band furnished the The floors and the sheathing of the new picklefactory and canning-works are now on; the rafters on the main building are being put on. The building is 106x72 feet, and four stones

The building is 106x72 feet, and four stones in height.

The Principal of the Public Schools, L. S. Knight, A. M., reports to the Board of Education that there have been in attendance during the last term in the High-School Department 24 pupils; in the First Grammar-School Department, 41 pupils; in the Second Grammar-School Department, 48 pupils; in the First Intermediate Department, 46 pupils; and in the Second Intermediate Department, 48 pupils; and in the Second Intermediate Department, 49 pupils,—in all, 342. There are five teachers employed, and the schools are very prosperous.

The Board of Supervisors will meet in their room at the County-House July 18, at 10 o'clock a. M.

The Board of Supervisors will meet in their room at the County-House July 18, at 10 o'clock a. m.

RICHMOND.

The Fourth will be celebrated here in grand style to-day. The Calithumpians have formed a large company, and wull and to the enjoyment of the occasion. Speeches and a banquet will be food for the hungry multitudes.

The lightning-rod men have been taking the farmers in to the tune of from \$100 to \$280. Their plan of operations is as follows: Agents scour the country, and descant on the superior qualities of the rods they sell, stating that the company's price is 47½ cents per foot, but that as they are introducing the rods just to start them in that neighborhood they will put rods on their houses for \$10 or \$25, and that they will pay the difference from the company's price themselves. They them secure the Grangers into signing an order at the company's price, assuring them that they shall have the rods at the price talked of. The agents then disappear, and new men come around, and put up the rods, present the written agreement, demand their pay, and threaten suit if refused. So far they have generally got their money, but it is not pleasant for lightning-rod men to travel in this locality now.

The steamer will make six round trips. A pleasant time is anticipated.

Cedar Island, situated in Pistaqua Lake, has been sold to some Chiesgo gentlemen, who will erect buildings thereon for the accommodation of hunters and fishermen.

The Parker House was filled last night with the beauty of the place, who danced to their hearts' contant. The ball was in every way a success.

Notwood Park.

The Fourth will be observed in this place by sean man, woman, and child reading the Declaration of Independence twice, Washington's land.

farewell address once, and drinking sulphur water in unlimited quantities. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated at the Reformed Church Sunday morn-

The Fourth of July will be rendered still more glorious by a game of base-ball between the Alerts and Occasionals, and an open-air picnic in Col. T. P. Robb's park.

Alerts and Occasionais, and an open-air picnic in Col. T. P. Robb's park.

MAYWOOD.

The Congregational Chapel will be dedicated to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. The dedicatory sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. E. Roy. Other clergymen will be present to assist in the services. The public are cordially invited to attend.

After the services of the morning, the Union Sunday-school will meet in the chapel. In the evening the Rev. G. C. Lamb will preach a sermon, after which the Lord's Supper will be celebrated.

The church is yet unfinished, the members of the society preferring to build as their means permit. The fluances of the church are in an unembarrased condition.

The people of Maywood will celebrate to-day. During the entire forenoon the streets will be paraded by those able to stand the heat of thesun. Of these, it is thought the number will be 100,—a liberal estimate. At 11 o'clock a basket picnic will be held in the park. Those fond of amusements will while away the time in playing croquet, foot-ball, etc., until 6:30 o'clock, when a grand "amateur vocal and instrumental concert will be given from the balcony of the hotel." The Maywood Brass Band will perform during the entire day.

NORTHWESTERN CAR-SHOPS.

A large and enthussastic temperance meeting was held at the car-shop are becoming much interested in the question of temperance. The meeting of Tuesday evening was held by the ladies of the Temperance Union at the special request of the workmen and residents of the car-shops and vicinity. They express a desire to have the tempting saloon removed from among them.

WHEATON.

The quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will take place at the Wesleyan Church will take place at the Wesleyan Church to-morrow. There will be a love-feast at 9 o'clock a. m. The Rev. L. N. Stratton, of Syracuse, N. Y., will not be present as anticipated. There will be service both in the morning and evening.

The people of Wheaton will not make any unusual fuss or display to-day. A feeble attempt to celebrate was made, but on account of the little enthusasm manifested, it was abandoned.

There will be a mass temperance-meeting at the Baptist Church Monday evening at 8 p. m.

Complaints are made that certain persons are in the habit of bathing themselves near the school-house, and purposely exposing their persons in an indecent manner. This is a subject worthy the attention of the people of Wheaton, and, if it be true, the offenders ought to be severely punished.

rerely punished.

From the ice-cream and strawberry festival at the Methodist Episcopal Church, the sum of about \$60 was realized.

Dr. J. R. Kippax has returned home from Canada, where he has been ou a pleasure trip. Dr. Kippax will probably remove to Maywood at an early date.

on file. The summary is as follows:

Total cash received. \$ 3,473,86
Overpaid to June 1 2,096,37
Total amount paid out to July 1 4,702,02
Baiance overpaid to July 1 1,298,52
Paid out of proceeds of bonds sold. 18,803,77
Hold Byde Park warrant for the same. 18,803,77
Delivered Town of Lake Water-Loan bonds, from No. 127 to 138, inclusive. 10,000,00
Hold therefor Town of Lake order No. 27, 10,000,00 As the Town Treasurer had made arrangements for the payment of coupons falling due July 1, it was resolved that his action in doing so be approved, and that he hold the same coupons a

approved, and that his action in doing so be approved, and that he hold the same coupons as his voncher in settlement with this Board. It was also resolved that the Water Commissioner procure all the furniture and stationery, etc., necessary for the use of the Water Superintendent. By a resolution offered by Supervisor Colman, it was resolved that the appointment of W. H. Purdy, as Superintendent of the Hyde Park and Laze Water-Works, shall be considered consum-

AMUSEMENTS. DEXTER PARK.

OPENING MEETING. Last day, Saturday, July 4 OPENING MERTING. Last day, Saturday, July 4, 1874. PROGRAMME:

Premium No. 7-8200. Selling race.—Ed Gray enters ch. g. King's Excues, aged.—by Knight of St. George; dam Betty King, by Hoston. Colors, cherry and blue, and purple. To be sold for 8300.

W. B. Scully enters bc. g. Noll, 4 years, by Asteroid; dam, by imported Australian. Colors, orange and purple. To be sold for 81,000.

Ed Harrison enters b. f. Sweetbay, 3 years, by Bay Wood; dam, LaBrun. Colors, black and red, and white sach. To be sold for 81,000.

Thomas McKatee enters s. g. Little Frank, by second Jack Mslone. Colors, white and white, and green.

Premium No. 8-8700. Three miles and repeat.—Fred Lloyd enters b. g. Captain Hutchinson, 5 years, by Voucher; dam, by Zero. Colors, green and green.

Ed Harrison enters b. h. Falmounth, 5 years, by Planet; dam, by Red Rose. Colors blue and waite, and red assh. dam, by Red Rose. Colors blue and wnite, and red sash. M. R. Scully enters b, g. Harry of the West, 5 years, by Harry of the West; dam, by imported Glencoe. Colors,

by Harry of the West; dam, by imported Gleacoe. Colors, purple and orange.

Conlisk & Hanains enters b. f. Gleaner, by War Dance; dam, Glycera, by imported Sovereign. Colors, bine and blue, orange sash.

Premium, No. 9-8400. Hurdle-race, Fred Lloyd enters b. g. Capt. Rutchinson, 5 rears, by Voucher; dam, by Zero. Colors, green and green.

Thomas McKnitee enters s. g. Little Frank, by second Jack Malone. Colors, green, white and white.

W. B. Soully enters b. g. Harry of the West, 5 years, by Harry of the West, 5 years, by Harry of the West, 6 years, by Edgray enters b. h. Wexford, 4 years, by Woodstock; dam, Watoy, by imported Glencoe.

Colors, purple with dam, by imported Glencoe. dam, Waxey, by imported Crosses, declary, declary, and the control of the control

William M. Barron enters ch. g. Crusader, 4 years, by Asteroid; dam, Lightsome, by Gloncos. Colors, blue and white.

Premium No. 10—Saddle, bridle, and whip.

BOYS' PONY RACE.

Master H. C. Goodrich names b. p. Posahontas.
Master H. C. Goodrich names b. p. Posahontas.
Master — Stilcs names b. p. Posahontas.
Master — Griffin names h. p. Daning Charley.
Master — Griffin names bi. p. a mustang.
Master — Nutting names br. p. Jim.
Master — Nutting names br. p. John.
Master H. Brunn names r. p. Charley.
Master E. Brunn names bl. p. Chicago.
Master E. Brunn names bl. p. Chicago.
Master B. Riploy names b. p. Chicago.
Master B. Riploy names b. p. Chicago.
Master B. Jundell names br. p. Topsy.
Master G. Morgan names b. p. Col. Manaur.

CONDITIONS, ETC.

Contests for the above running premiums will be governed by the rules of the Elucd-Horse Association (Nashville, Tenn.), unless otherwise specified. Entrees for the same will close on the day previous to the race, at 12 violok.

For all above premiums four must enter and three start.

'splock.
For all above premiums four must enter and three start.
Each entry (except in stakes) must be ascompanied by
loper cent of the whole premium.
Trains is are Misbigan Southern Depotat 6:10a. m., 7:25
a. m., 10:10 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 2:15 p. m., 1:20 p. m.
Returning—Leave Stock Yards at 5:50 c. m., 11:50 a.
m., 1:35 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 6:55 p. m., including this

me, 130 p. m., CN p. m., 5:30 p. m., including this week.

Horse called at 12 m.
All entries must be addressed to No. 81 Dearborn-st.,
Chicago, Ill.
A Sphendid Band, under the lessership of the distinguished Cornec-Player, HENRY S. PAGE, of the Coldstream Guards, Rugiand, will discourse the enhoisest music during the entire meeting.

Tickets for the entire meeting, 34 each; to be had at the Palmer House, Grand Pacific, Sherman, and Tremont. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

1776. July 4th. 1874. Grand Jubilee Performance this Afternoon and Night, and Farewell of Augustin Daly and His Model Comedy Company.

OLIVER OLIVER TWIST. THIS EVENING ALS LONDON ASSURANCE ASSURANCE, Remember, the Parestell Per

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. COURTH OF JULY, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES JAMES O'NEIL OAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, OBJECT OF

INTEREST, and REGULAR FIX.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! PAC-SIMILE UNDER CANVAS OF Barnum's Great Hippodrom

H. Buckley & Co.'s World Race Festival, Wambold's Royal English Menagerie, SOULIER'S REAL ROMAN



UNIVERSAL FAIR WILL OPEN IN CHICAGO

Monday, July 6 ON LAKE PARK.

Foot of Washington-st., giving two entertainments first day, viz: at I and 7 p. m., and three grand, full a complete exhibitions each subsequent day, at 10 a.

Strictly Moral and First-Class The most intensely-interesting and attractive combination of Novel and Sensational Aumsement Features over known since the world began!

THE GREAT TRACK,

1,000 FEET AROUND. Is COVERED BY A SPACIOUS CANOPY, and is flanked by Amphitbeatre Seats capable of seating liquous people, with smalls protection from sun and rain. The whole is brillianchy liminitated by night with 5,000 paterns are clusters and jets, presenting a grand and magnificent saybit. To avoid the great crowds of the ovening, the fight. To avoid the great crowds of the ovening, the fight. To avoid the great crowds of the ovening, the formal saybit and children are more preferable for families, it did and children.

For amplies, it did and children.

Bay, July 1; Appleton, 2; Toud de Lee, 3; Milwaukee, 4.

Bay, July 1; Appleton, 2; Toud de Lee, 3; Milwaukee, 4. H. BUCKLEY & CO.,

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON MONDAY, JULY 6. Every night until further notice, Wednesday and Sajurday Matiness, CHICAGO'S GREATEST PAVORITE.

TONY PASTOR BRILLIANT STAR TROUPE. Fourth Annual Tour. Better Than Ever Before.

Utter Eclipsing all Former Efforts. At an enormous salary has been engaged this season the E. D. DAVIES With his Talking Figures, the Comiques, TOM and JOE, appearing in his original (copyrightest) entertainment on the Comiques of the Running of Figure 2, which was a superscenarios of the Running of Figure 2, which was a superscenarios of the Comique 2, which was a superscenarios of the Comiq

TONY PASTOR Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents. Reserved Seats can be had at Bux Office from 9 to 5 daily, without any extra charge. BASE BALL.

GO TO-DAY JULY 4th.

Championship Game! RED STOCKINGS of Boston, WHITE STOCKINGS of Chicago.

THE GREAT ADELPHI. THIS FOURTH OF JULY.

TWO IMMENSE BILLS! THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. ROBINSON CRUSOE!

ROBERT MACAIRE! CO-CO! Grand Amazonian March. Superb Transformation, The wonderful JACKLEYS in their three greatest acts. BLANCHE SELWYN, WAYNE AND LOVELY, REY-NOLDS BROTHERS, GEORGE EDESON, Constan-tion, Christic, Frankis, Keeline, Nibol's Corpbassion.

NOW READY. SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS TO GILMORES Grand Promenade Concerts, At EXPOSITION BUILDING, commencing July 20, and continuing one week, may be obtained at following named places: At Extraordinating one week, may be obtained and continuing one week, may be obtained and monroe-state and Monroe-state Lyon & Healt's, N. W. corner State and Monroe-state Cobb's Library, No. of Monroe-state Research Comment of the Comment of the

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Evening at 7:30 p. m., The Lingards

In the Bost Play of the Day.

La Tentation. EXPOSITION BUILDING. NOW THOROUGHLY VENTILATED,

Open All Day on the Fourth! PARIS BY NIGHT.

The most wonderful Painting in the World. Also, Stareoption Views of Paris, and DUBUFE'S DON JUAN and HAIDER. DANCING.

Union Hall, 181 Clark-st., corner Monros. Grand Scirce Asturday evening, July 4; tickets \$1. Also svery asturday evening through the season, tickets 3 cents. Music by DeClerque & Wedgovood's Rand. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Manager. FOURTH OF JULY. Pith Annual Picule of the
INDEPENDENT CLUB,
At Henrich Park, July 4, Gara leave P. C. & St. Lonis
R. R., corner Clinice and Chronista, at 9 o'chook a. m.,

BURLINGTON HALL Corner of State and Stateouth-sta.

A GRAND BALL.

FORGERY, and FOOL OF THE FAMILY. Given by GEO. HORSYRE, July 4 Sands are TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prepent delay and mistakes, be cure and give Pont ce address in full, including State and County.

Resulttances may be made cither by draft, express, Pont county, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted 25 cents per websily, delivered, Sunday included, 36 cents per websily, delivered, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, TO-DAY'S AMULEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, betwee Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Lingar Fronce. "La Tentation." Afternoon and evening. LEYS THEATRE Rando and LaSaile: Kagagement of the Fifth Avenue y-Company. Atternoon, "Oliver Twist." Even London Assurance."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Marison and Monroe. Afternoon, "Captain of the Watch, "Object of Interest," and "Regular Fix." Evening "Forcers," and "Fool of the Family," ADELPHI THEATRE—Corper of Wabash avenue of Gongress street. Variety performance. "Robinson and evening.

EXPOSITION BUILDING-Lake shore, foot of Adams TWENTY-THIRD-ST. BASE BALL GROUNDS DEXTER PARK-Last day of the races.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, July 4, 1874.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE will be issued to-morrow as using and the Counting-Room will be open to-day as other days for the transaction of business.

Ernest Ortwein, who has been sente death by a Court sitting at Pittsburg, murdered a family of five persons living near that city, and burned the house over them. He is a crazy brute. His punishment is not too heavy. There are too many crazy brutes about.

In an article yesterday, reviewing a lottery scheme in the City of Dubuque, Ia., we spoke of Judge Love as one whose name had been un pleasantly connected with a proposed lottery a DeaMoines last winter. This was a mistake for Judge Cole. The name of Judge Love, of the United States District Court, has never been associated with any such enterprise

Mr. Beacher's regular "Friday evening talk" for this week was made up almost entirely from his personal history, yet he said nothing of that part of his history which the people most care to hear about. A New York journal puts the fact concisely when it says: "If Mr. Beecher is innocent, his silence is foolish; if he is guilty,

A contest of long duration has been in prog ress between the savings-banks and the Internal Revenue Department in regard to the tax on surplus earnings. Commissioner Douglass has maintained that savings-banks are liable to this tax, and his position has been approved by the preme Court. A bill to relieve the banks passed Congress at the last session, and the persons relieved were, to use a newspape phrase, "jubilant." It now appears that the bill has perished by the pocket-veto. Whether anybody will be jubilant over this result is a mooted question that had better be reserved for

Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, who has been finater to Russia for something more than year, has been offered and has accepted the ice of Postmaster-General. He is better known to fame as an irrepressible and pugnacious can didate for Governor of Connecticut than for any exhibition of executive ability. Another Gen. J. H. Ketchum, ex-member of Congress to the place in the District Commission which ex-Senator Cattell refused to accept. Gen. Ketchum has been waiting for a national reputation ever since he was born ; he has been overtaken by one at last.

papers of this State will handle Mr. Nast and Harper's Weekly for the cruel manner in which they have assailed the Hon. John A. Logan this week. Mr. Logan is represented as a fourlegged animal with a muzzle on his nose, and a tin-can (labelled "Inflation") tied to his tail, which he carries between his legs. He is making tracks toward the woods, and away from a hooting crowd standing in a door-way marked "Headquarters of the Illinois Republican Party." The whole picture is underlined: "An Object of Pity." We fear that Mr. Nast is not as funny, and certainly he is not as loyal, as he need to be : and we are sure that the Repub lican press of this State will becomingly resent the insult which the "Journal of Civilization" has thus offered to their favorite Senator

It will be a rather sad announcement to tour ists Bostonwards that the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has decided that the Prohibitory Liquor law is not unconst and that beer is an unlawful beverage. The sase in which the decision was made was that of the Commonwealth vs. Certain Intoxicating Liqdors, the Boston Beer Company claimant The Company was incorporated in 1829, with the right to manufacture and sell malt liquors, and claimed certain mait liquors by the State Police while being transported to be sold by their agent. At the trial in he lower court it was ruled that the liquors were lawfully seized and liable to forfeiture. Exceptions were taken on the ground that the under which the liquors were seized was States, as impairing the obligation of the conained in the Company's charter. The Supreme Court, however, overruled the ex cep

The Chicago produce markets were generally steady on Friday, with rather less doing. Mess pork was moderately active and 10@15c per brl higher, closing at \$18.25 cash, and \$18.30@18.35 lier August. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, at \$11.25 per 100 lbs cash, and \$11.323/ August. Meats were quiet and a shade armer, at 6%@6%c for shoulders, \$8.95 per 100 be for short ribe, 9%c for short clear, and 10% Dile for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were active and a shade firmer, at 94c per galon. Lake freights were quiet and steady at 40 her corn to Buffalo. Flour was unchanged. Wheat was rather quiet and unchanged, closing reak at \$1.14% cash, \$1.00% seller August, mil \$1,19% for No. 2 Minnesota. Corn was less etive, and a shade firmer, closing weak at 57%c mah and seller August. Oats were quiet and W@ We higher, closing at 42% ceash, and 41%c

and firmer. Sales at \$5.30@6.25 for poor to extra. Cattle were in better request, and were nore firmly held. Sheep remain dull.

Most distressing reports continue to be receive from what is becoming known as "the grass-hopper region" in Iowa and Minnesota. The tion in Iowa is not so severe as last year but it is severe enough to occasion serious con cern. In Minnesota, the grasshoppers have stripped a range of counties, beginning in th southwestern part of the State, entirely clear of vegetation, and they are now advancing in myriads in a northerly direction. A loud cry for relief has been raised by the settlers in he devastated region. Gov. Davis has so far noticed it as to call the attention of Grangers to the suffering of their brethren. This is not mough. There must be a more united and powerful relief movement, in and out of Minnesots The grasshopper plague is becoming almost a national affair. It threatens a famine. It must be provided for in the future, as far as possible by the application of some of the plainest teach ings of experience, which we were at some pains to insist upon when the matter was before the Legislatures of Iowa and Minnesota last winter.

A debate of some significance occurred in the British House of Lords yesterday. The Brussels Congress was under consideration. In respons to an inquiry, Lord Derby said that the British Government had given no particular encouragement to the project, but had, after some hesitation, decided to send a representative, stipulat ing that England should not be called upon to discuss the relations of befligerents, or undertake any new engagements in regard to general principles. The ground of the Government apprehension manifestly is that the Congress has the patronage of the Emperor of Russiaand there is a suspicion that he will seek to crip, ple the naval powers by securing the adoptio of stringent rules for the regulation of maritim warfare. To such a programme England, of course, is strenuously opposed. Not the least interesting development in the debate was an unfriendly reference to the Russian Emperor. It pretty evident that Marie Alexandrowna's foreign influence has never extended beyond the pearthstone of the Poet-Laurente. 'As a peaceneker she hos hoan a dismal failure

Our supplemental sheet this morning is filled with interesting matter. A special correspondent traveling in Europe gives an account of his tour in Northern Italy, closing with a description of Venice and his personal experience in that city, which is in some measure a new thing uner the sun. A local article on the adulteration of food will be a revelation to the confiding par of human-kind. If it is true, as has been claimed by Madame Hyacinthe-Loyson and many less dis inguished temperance people, that dyspepsia s the most frequent cause of excessive indulgence in stimulants, the adulteration of food is lmost as great a wrong as the mixing of bad drinks. But the moral questions at issue are rather too abstruse for off-hand settlement in ewspaper' paragraph ; they are commended to the earnest consideration of social reformers, and their opinions are solicited. Our reporter has sought to gether the facts, and, with this end in view, has consulted dealers in groceries and an eminent physician. His task was not an easy one; to say that it was well done is as faint praise as the circumstances will allow. Another feature of this morning's supplement is a review of the doings at some of the best-known and most popular summer-resorts. Articles of this description will appear regularly in our Saturday norning issue during the season.

Secretary Bristow's energetic attempts

radical reform in the Treasury Department have

excited much opposition in Washington, and the murmurings of the dispossessed are beginning was made in one of the Chicago evening papers yesterday, probably without the approval of the responsible editor, that the Secretary is making a feint at reform. The facts do not support this statement. Mr. Bristow's last official act before leaving for Kentucky was to order the cleaning out of the official stables, whose existence first became known to the general public last winter, when the Williams laudaulet scandal was raised. The great danger is that the Secretary will deal too astily with the knaves and nincompoops who are attached to the Department in one capacity or nother. These men can exert a combined in uence of considerable power, which may result in shortening the term of Mr. Bristow's usefulness. We remember the fate of Secretary Cox when he attempted to introduce Civil-Service Re form. The new Secretary may profitably take to heart the old fable about the bundle of sticks He can safely and easily break all the crocked sticks within his reach, by breaking them one at

Eastern newspapers, and especially those pub lished in Boston, have been accustomed to speak contemptuously of the intelligence and ulture of Western people, and perhaps no other Western city has been singled out for remarks of this nature more often than Chicago. A ifficient answer to all this will be found in the first report of Mr. Poole to the Directors of the Public Library. Since the opening of the Library for the circulation of books, on May 1, there has been a steady increase in the daily average of books given out. This average was 438 for the first week and 740 for the seventh week. The average of the Boston Library in its twelfth year was 664; of the Cincinnati Library in its sixth year, 778; of the New York Mercantile Library, for the year ending April, 1874, 654 columes. It must be remembered that in all the emparisons made, the libraries mentioned have four or five times more books to lend than the Chicago Library. This report is pretty good evidence that the people of Chicago, if they are not intelligent and cultured, would like to be: and that is saying more for them than the ontside press has been willing to say. We mmend the report of Mr. Poole to the earnest usideration of the members of the Common Council who thought it wise policy to reduc the appropriation for Library purposes, while increasing in many other instances the items

A good deal has been written about the politi al situation in South Carolina, and incidentall it has been shown that the State officers are fo the most part rascals, that the State Treasury is bankrupt, and that the tax levies are so out of roportion to the valuation of property as to be equivalent almost to confiscation. An additiona chapter in this shameful story is furnished by the correspondent of a New York journal. He has been at some pains to the condition of the schools and chu The schools are reported as

the School Boards "friars and eremites, gray, black and white "insisting upon no qu beyond a reputable standing in the party. probes in South Carolina, according to the ondent, are nothing but political maines -of which satisfactory evidence is offered n the fact that a large proportion of the Legis ature is composed of negro preachers. Taker ogether, the outlook in South Carolina is dismal ough. The single hope of salvation for the de nt people there is held out by the common-so system, which may yet pull through itself, and brin in its train a better standard of morals. If this should prove to be true, we shall doubtless hea no more for a time of the Church in the Sout as being the foriorn hope of the colored race The correspondent's statement regarding the Southern negro churches, that they are in th main political machines, only confirms a suspi cion which has long been entertained by intelli gent men in all parts of the country.

THE DAY WE DO NOT CELEBRATE

The Anniversary of Independence has on more come round. The great fact which it com norates still remains. Patriotism still crops out here and there. Our forefathers are still held in blessed and reverential memory. The lustre of Washington's achievements has not dimmed in these ninety-eight years. The principles for which he fought are incorporated int our form of government. The country is pro gressing satisfactorily. Church and State are distinct. Every man is as good as every other man. The negro has got his rights. Slavery abolished forever. Lovely woman i almost within reach of the ballot. John Bull has paid us \$15,000,000. Everything is lovely, and the savior of the Roman Capital is at his ex-

Notwithstanding this satisfactory condition of

the national beatitudes, the American Eagle is not particularly strong in his flight nor gritty in his scream to-day. He will fly low and sing small. The day will not be memorable by its celebration: on the other hand, by a kind of common assent, this duty has been relegated to small boys. Throughout the United States, the day will scarcely be recognized except as a general holiday, on which some will rest, few will get their arms and legs blown off. some will get drunk, and those who can will fly to remote spots to escape the noise. The distinctive features which have hitherto marked the celebration of Fourth of July will be almost universally discarded. There will be few or no processions thronging the public streets of the large cities. The mania for processions in this country seems to be dying out, and few, except the Masons and other organizations which wear aprons, and must exhibit themselves to keep up their esprit de corps and make a public effect, now care to march about in the sun, with no special object in view. The fizz and splutter of fireworks, which have peretofore illuminated the closing hours of the Fourth, leaving nothing to show for the sums expended but a collection of blackened sticks and pasteboard, will also be absent from civic programmes, and Coggia's comet will be eft to shine comparatively undisturbed. The public elocutionist will not to-day declaim the sounding periods of the Deciaration of Inde endence. The village Ciceros and Demostheneses will not numerously air their patriotic hetoric nor hurl bolts of defiance at George III. and his descendants. The stump will be com paratively deserted. Brass bands will not draw extra pay. The militia will not parade with its gorgeous uniforms and more gorgeous drill major. It is doubtful whether the conventional thirty-seven young wome in white and pink will do duty for the States to day, and the rural Goddess of Liberty, instead of riding on the spex of the bay-rigging, with a flag-staff to give her the back-ache, will probably milk her cows this morning and churn her butter as if there were no Fourth of July.

In Chicago, it is presumable some bells will b rung; some cannon may be fired; some citizens will get drunk; some horses will run away; some bouses will burn down; some youngsters will be minus fingers or eyes; somebody will eat too many cherries or cucum bers and drink too much sods-water; somebody will get drowned; several will get into the Police Court; the young athletes known as the Chicago Base Ball Club will get as soundly whipped by the athletes from Boston as ever the Britishers were a hundred years ago; the enfant terrible will blaze away with cracker, squib, and serpent, from daylight to dark, and this will be the sum total of Fourth of July in Chicago.

.It does not follow, from all this, that peopl are any less patriotic than they used to be; that they are less mindfal of the blessings of liberty bequeathed to them by their forefathers; that they are less determined to perpetuate the republican form of government; or that they would not defend it again by the force of arms, as they have done thrice before. But times and people are changed, and George III. is only distant reminiscence. The nation is outgrowing mere noise for the sake of noise, and show for the sake of show. Buncombe and slam bang have had their day. Something else is now wanted. Some less poisy and more rational programme of celebration is defactor who suggests it. Long-winded orations ourning of gunpowder, and waving of flags, mean nothing, and have grown, by frequent repetition, to be a nuisance. Who will suggest plan for the celebration of the Fourth of July in such a manner that people will not run away from it, and be glad when it is over?

THE SPECIE HORGORLIN. We are asked by a correspondent (in another olumn) whether we can ever hope to maintain specie payments permanently; whether a specie basis has not always failed when tested by panic; and whether, in this case, it is not unwise to attempt to restore specie payments at all. The same questions have been frequently asked, and have formed the staple of several speeches in Congress. It is worth while, there-

fore, to answer them. There was a short suspension of specie pay ments in 1837 and again in 1857, both resulting from the commercial panies of those periods. I is needless to inquire what the causes of those panics were. We agree that they are liable t cur again—perhaps once in twenty years, peraps oftener. The panic of last September was one of the same sort as that of 1857, the only difference between them being that in 1857 we spended specie payments, and in 1873 we currency payments, and the suspencontinued in the one case about as long as in Would it not be a fair question to ask, borrowing the language of our correother we can ever hope to maintain currency payments permanently, and, if not, whether we had better not dispense with our

both disappear, or exist only in insufficient quan tities. The results of a panic are that everybody clutches at the means of payment, and it makes no difference whether the means of payment are gold and silver coins or legal-tender there will not be enough to go around. A greate volume of legal-tender notes will not help the matter, since such greater volume will merely inflate prices, causing everybody, when the panic comes, to owe two, three, or four dollars where he now owes one. His debts being correspondingly increased, the increase of currency will avail nothing to prevent a panic or to ward off its effects. A suspension of currency payments will ensue, precisely as a suspension of specie payments ensued in 1857.

But there are some manifest advantages pecie over paper currency in times of panic since we can always obtain specie in any desired quantity, up to the limit of our exportable property, from foreign nations, without causing a undue influence of prices-prices of commodities being measured by the whole amount of coin-money in the world, and not by the amount in any particular country. There is no such res ervoir available to meet the exigencies of a panio when the business of the country is on a cur rency basis. We do not overlook the fact tha in the September panic last year the Govern ment did issue some \$15,000,000 of currency that is, it bought in its own bonds to that amount. The act is now admitted to have been an unlawful one, and to have been productive of no good whatever. The holders of United States bonds were not the parties really in pecuniary distress at that time. bonds, for which the Government shoved out its greenbacks, were the property of the New York savings banks. There was no run on these institutions, but they sold their bonds apprehending a run. They looked my their greenbacks in the same caverns from which they had taken their honds and the effect of the operation on the panic, in the aggregate was nil. How would it have been if gold, in stead of paper, had been the basis at the time the panic began? Merely this, that the holder of the bonds would have sold them to private persons for gold, instead of selling them to the Government for paper. It might have taken a few days longer to sell them -- in Canada, England, or Germany, -but the result would have

been in no wise different. But, really, the question our corres puts to us is this : Since a short suspension of specie payments occurs about once in twenty years, is it not best to have a perpetual suspension? He does not seem to remember that when a suspension occurs, it simply puts us in the same plight we are now in: or rather i does not put us in so bad a one, sin se the currency seldom depreciates more than 2 or 3 per cent under a commercial panic, whereas it is now. and has been for a long time, depreciated more than 10 per cent. In 1857 the currency depreciated, after the suspension of specie payments about as much as bank checks and clearing house certificates depreciated in 1873 after th suspension of currency payments. The real question being whether it is not wiser to have a perpetual suspension of specie payments than a emporary suspension once in every twenty years, we answer that, in our judgment, it is not.

It is a well-known fact that the Scotch banks have never suspended specie payments. During all the suspensions of the Bank of Englandthe only prolonged one having been caused by the Government and enforced by act of Parliament—the banks of Scotland continued to pay coir This shows that there is no absolute necessity of suspension of specie payments inherent in the eccessarily carry with it the constituents of specie uspension. Is it asked why the Scotch banks never suspended? Because they are good bankcoin in proportion to their liabilities, but they understand their business better than other bankers. They watch the course of trade, the solvency of their customers, the state of the crops and the markets, and they know thoroughy the habits of their people. They know that when Scotland is producing more than she consumes and is not incurring liabilities beyond her present means, a panie is impossible. When they find a contrary state of things existing or threatened, they curtail their own liabilities and apply the brakes which it is always possible for the banks of a country to apply if they begin in season. There are some banks in New York which did not suspend specie payments in 1857, and would not have suspended in 1862 if the Government had not compelled them to do so by making a depreciated currency legal tender.

We trust the time is not far distant when the arious phantasms and hobgoblins regarding a specie basis shall be dispelled by an actual trial f its merits. It will be found, when that time omes, that there are no evils connected with specie payments which are not equally inherent in currency payments, while there are great advantages appertaining to the former which are wanting in the latter, among which may be mentioned stability, bonesty, and instice three elements, without which any circulating medium is a caricature and a juggle.

MUNICIPAL BONDS. It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the recent case of Rees vs. The City of Watertown that, where the officers of a municipal corporation evade willfully the execution of a judgment against it, the United Courts have no authority to levy a tax to pay the udgment; that although a Court of the United States has, in a proper case, jurisdiction to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the officers of a municipal corporation to levy a tax, it cannot direct its own officer, under any circum stances, to enforce the writ by levying on the property of individuals, unless expressly authorzed to do so by State enactment.

The facts in the case are these : The City of Watertown, Wis., issued its bonds to aid in the construction of the Watertown & Madison Railroad Company. Rees, the plaintiff, was the owner of some of these bonds. The City of Watertown refused to pay them. Rees sued several times, and recovered judgments amounting in the aggregate to \$11,066.89. Executions vere issued, but returned unsatisfied. He then rocured from the United States Circuit Court peremptory writ of mandamus, directing the City of Watertown to levy and collect a tax upon its taxable property to pay the judgments, but, sefore the writ could be served, a majority of the members of the City Council resigned their offices. Proceedings on the mandamus after this ceased. This was in 1868. In 1869 s levy of the tax was evaded in a similar way. And so in 1870. The plaintiff filed a bill asking the aid of the Courts of the United States to subject taxable property of the City of Watertown to the payment of his judgments, and that the Marshal of the district might be empowered to seize

to pay over to him the proceeds of such sale. Watertown has a population of 7,558 inhabitants. Its property is assessed at a little over \$1,000,-000. The debt of the city is \$750,000. These facts were pleaded by the city to show that it could not pay its bonds. Of this plea the Court. f course, took no notice; but, notwitstanding was of opinion that it had not the power to lired a tax to be levied for the paynent of the judgments. The power to impose ordens and raise money it held were legisla ot judicial, powers; and there was no enacum of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin expressly authorizing the Court to do so.

The opinion itself, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Hunt, and is to be found in the July umber of the American Law Times and Reports, is a very important one. It shows that ur system of law is not complete, since the reditor of a municipal corporation cannot, under collect his debt, if the officers of a corporation re disposed to evade it. The decision will have bad effect on the credit of small cities, especially if already in debt.

IOWA AND HER PLATFORMS. The State of Iowa, so far as the action of I olitical parties is concerned, deserves high nor for the manner in which the State has een vindicated from the reproach of repudiation and inflation cast upon ber by a majorit of her delegation in Congress. The Republican Convention and the Anti-Monopoly Convention oth seemed to appreciate the degradation in olved in silence on the question of national finance when a majority of Congress had voted for a new issue of shinplasters, and decided that the State should emphatically declare for the aintenance of the national honor. Taken in order of their adoption, these resolution

First, the Anti-Monopolists resolved : That the faith and credit of the nation must saturated inviolate; that the public debt, of who

ever kind, should be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted; that an over medium should be based upon its redemption in speci at the earliest practicable day, and its convertibilit into a specie equivalent at the will of the holder; aphat, subject to these restrictions, it is the duty of volume of our Government currency shall at all time be adequate to the general business and commerce of he country, and be equitably distributed among t

Second, the Republicans resolved:

doubled upon lands unfit for other purposes, and urges the increase of the grape culture as a That . we favor such legislation as shall make National Banking free to all, under just and equal laws, based upon the policy of specie resumption at such time as is consistent with the material and industrial interests of the country, to the end that the volume of currency may be regulated by the natural

of the laws under which such obligations were issue and we declare that, in the absence of any expr provision to the contrary, the obligations of the Gov ernment, when issued and placed upon the markets of

Here we have the unanimous declaration the people of Iowa, represented in opposing Conventions, that it is the duty of the Govern ment to place the currency of the country, bank as well as national, upon the basis of specie re demption at the earliest practicable mement and that the outstanding indebtedness of the Government should be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted.

The Republican resolution expresses the ob ligation to pay the national bonds in coin mor directly when it says that, "in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, the obligations of the Government, when issued and placed upon the markets of the world, are payain the world's currency-to wit: specie But the resolution of the Anti-Monopolists, that the faith and credit of the nation must be maintained inviolate, and that the public debt of with the law under which it was contracted." is rendered more emphatic by the decolaration that the circulating medium "should be made convertible into a specie equivalent at the will of the holder." Taken together, they constitute a financial code of the most honorable character, and constitute a fitting re buke to those Congressmen and newspapers that have represented the people of the Wes and of Iowa as in favor of depreciated currency. and the payment of any portion of the publi debt in greenbacks. The resolution of the Anti-Monopolists also especially reprobates an inflation of the currency as at "variance with the principles of a sound financial policy."

We cite these resolutions as an all-sufficie answer to the demagogues who have been repre senting that the people of Iowa, and of the West enerally, were in fayor of the loosest kind of inancial policy; that they wanted a new issue of greenbacks to make money plenty and cheap that they were in favor of seizing the \$400,000, 000 of bonds deposited by the banks as se enrity for the bank circulation and re deeming them with depreciated paper and that they were in favor of a sub stitution of paper for coin in the business of the Government. These wild and dangerous theories have been proclaimed as the sentiments of the people of Iowa, and how far the people of Iowa repudiate all such principles and policy let the resolutions of both parties attest. All honor to the people of Iowa for their prompt and manly vindication of their own integrity, and for the thorough support they give to the national

DE LA CONCHA.

Marshal Manuel de la Concha, who was killed ecently at Estella while leading the Spanish Republican forces against the Carlists, was born in 794. He fought in the wars with Napoleon, late in Spanish America, and, in 1824, in the Carlist was for Isabella, then under the Regency of Mans Christine. The revolts in Murcia and Valencia claimed his attention in 1843 and 1844, for his ser vices in suppressing which he received the title of Captain-General of Catalonia. In 1847 Spain and some trouble with Portugal, and De Concha occupied Oporto with an army of 5,000 men. The same year he was a member of the Cortes and an ultra Conservative. 1849 he went to Italy to aid Pope. On his return he was again made Captain-General. He took part in the insurrecion of 1854, which led to his exile to the Canary sles. He found means, however, to return, ommanded the insurrection and paved the way Marshal. When O'Donnell overthrew Espartero, De la Concha was forced to give up politics. In 1868 he was asked by Isabelia to form a govern ent; but the Queen having refused, at his sugestion, to send away Marfori, her friend, he re inged, having previously instructed the Madrid arrison to offer no further opposition to the opular movement.

When, last spring, the Carlists were having verything their own way in Biscay, Serrano ap

him in relieving Bilbon. With 20,000 mer De la Concha marched against the Carlusta from Madrid on April 11. While Serrano was attacking them in the front, he attacked them in

forces to those of Serrano. May 11, De la Conrostro; on the 13th, at Sopuerta; on the 17th. at Orduna; Vitoria on the 19th, and on June 6

into a small district without any resources, and then to dictate terms to them. He marched into the Province of Navarre, intending to establish a fortified line to prevent the Carlists advancing beyond it. In consequence, the Carlists were forced from Durango to Estella. He had under 24,000. June 25 he began his attack on Estelli and on the following Sunday was shot, after his army had been defeated and waile they were retreating in a rout.

The Alla California, of San Francisco, states that in September, 1873, the Surveyor-General reported that there were then 28,482,514 grape vines in the State, and that in the previous vea there had been made 4,106,301 gallons of wine. Three counties were not included in the report. Every county in the State has vineyards except four, and the average number of vines to a county is half a million. Many counties have over a million, and the vineyards extend from Siskiyon to San Diego. The area covered by the vines is 40,000 acres, or something over 700 vines to an acre. There have been comparatively few vines set out within the last three years, so that all the vines are now bearing. A large propor tion of the vines are of varieties imported from Europe, purchased in France, Germany, Austria, Spain, and Italy. When planted, they require verage cost for labor, cuttings, and interest is \$50 per acre for the four years in which they are oming to maturity. The average value is \$400 er acre, though there are many vineyards that yield \$200 an acre profit annually. An average crop of white Muscat is 8,000 pounds though a large crop is 15,000 pounds to the acre; these are sold at 7 cents per pound, and the expense is \$200, leaving from \$200 \$800 an acre profit. Tokay, the Black Hamburg, and the Rose of Peru pay from \$300 to \$500 an acre profit The average yield of wine from the Zinfindel, Riesling, Berger, Black Malvoisie, Golden Chasselas, Frontignan Muscat, and German Muscat is 800 gallous per scre. Tais wine when six months old sells at 75 cents a gailon, and the expenses are not over \$300. The common price of Mission grapes is about \$20 per ton net; this is equivalent to \$80 per acre, or a profit of \$60 per acre. In many dis tricts vineyards are paying good incomes on values of \$2,000 per acre. Most of the land

The agitation in Ireland during the last thre years has been in favor of "Home-Rule," which translated, means that Ireland should be allowe s local Legislature to pass all laws, and regulate islative authority remaining in the British Par-liament. At the last election, this was made the there were three or four Home-Rulers elected The matter was fully debated in the British Par liament during a week, and on Thursday ther was a vote. The Home-Rule proposition was de feated by a vote of yeas, 61; nays, has 105 members of the British Parliament, s that on the direct question Ireland was about equally divided. If Ireland had a local Parliament, the chances are that it would be so nearly balanced between the contending parties that ceedings would be inharmonious, and that the ority would be, as Mr. Disraeli said, continproceedings would be inharmon ually appealing to the Imperial Governs interfere. When Ireland is united, an appeal to the British Parliament would perhaps receive more favorable hearing.

occupied by vineyards is gravelly or sandy, and

Alla contends that the vineyards might be

source of great profit to the State

The latest thing which has landed on Mt. has recently been started by some American pilgrims. It is called Whiffs from Arcrat. The first number contains some interesting informa-tion for the pilgrims in the shape of the market quotations of Armenian girls for wives. They that a newspaper is published on Mt. Ararat, the enterprise of the modern reporter may lead to the discovery of some remnants of Noah's

CANADA.

Valuable Iron Country Discovered lumber Exports for June-News Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune

TORONTO, Ont., July 3 .- The country inding Madoc, in the County of Hastings, has become celebrated for the richness of its miners posits; several flourishing iron mines exist the district, and the noble metals have also been found in abundance. In the two or three months past, a company of miners from the United States, who have been engaged in iron mining n the Lake Superior region, have been prospecting in the region to the rear of Madoc, and he result is the discovery of a very rich deposi of iron ore, below the surface of the ground, in the midst of a hard wood forest, aAll att prospecting have been equally successful. On Dominion Day the lead was formally opened. The Hon. A. McKellar, Commissioner of Public Works, applied the match to the fuse, and named it the Dufferin Mine, in honor of the Governor-

it the Dufferin Mine, in honor of the Governor-General. A large gathering of public men and capitalists was present.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Ottawa, Ont., July 3.—The amount of lumber exported for the month of June from this place was nearly 22,000,000 feet, as against 28,000,000 feet for the same month last year. The number of American boats freighted with lumber was 154, as 92 last year. They carried 13,000,000 feet. Seventy Canadian boats cleared with the balance. The American boats are fast procuring a monopoly of the freighting business.

The Governor-General starts on his western tour the first of the coming week.

The Governor-General starts of his vec-tour the first of the coming week. Svecial Dispatch to The Checape Triouns, MONTREAL, July 3.—The Cartier Club is name of a new French-Canadian Conserve club just organized.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

and Condition of the State School

New York, July 3.—A letter from Columbia. C., on the educational interests of South Carolina, says: "The present common school system in this State, as a system, is exceedingly school purposes has often been appropriated to corrupt uses, or squandered by ignorant officials, een constantly on the increase since the close estimated that 200,000 children were in attendance at the public schools, and received the eleance at the public schools, and received the elements of an English education. Of this number, a little over one-half were colored. The State Superintendent of Schools, in a conversation with the writer of the letter, said that his department labored under many difficulties. Among the most serious of these was the loose and irregular way in which appropriations for school purposes were made, and the ignorance, incompetency, and neglect of duty on the part of the school officers. Under the law, County Boards of School Commissioners are elected, and the County Boards of Trustees and Examiners are appointed by them. In many cases rice-field hands and other negroes, who can neither read nor write, are elected to the office of Commissioners, and they, in turn, appoint Trustees and Examiners who do not know one letter from another, and the result is, that teachers are selected who should themselves be pupils in some of the primary schools.

ATLANTA COTTON EXCHANGE. ATLANTA, GA., July 8.—A Cotton Excha POLITICAL

The Nomination of Mr. M. C. Kerr ! Congress by the Democrats the Third Indiana District.

An Interview with That Gentleman Views on the Finance Question.

The Arkansas Constitutional O vention Overwhelmingly Conservative

The Democratic Convention in Third Congressional District of diann-An Interview with the M. C. Kerr, Its Nomines. The Convention for the n

ocratic candidate for Congress in the Third Is diana District assembled hers to-day. During the day, while the datester was sembling from different directions, gling with the crowd revealed the delegates had come up with one pur though the Convention was nothing it as formerly assembled in this Date

To say that party-enthusiasm no triumphant, but feebly represents the tration. The timed-honored forms that uide these conventions, that were at be assumed in the proceedings here, res of an old soldier who fondly parades, lor war is ended, his shabby uniform, on a single button or two are left. The old Gibraltar, shorn of a part of its b the last Legislature, is crumbling down. It being undermined by jealo axes and perceibickerings, and the party, as such, will be as a

ought to be, disintegrated. Mr. Kerr recircing the nomination, as there was no contest by the THE PIG HT WILL BE HEREAFTER. It is understood that the most pop corat in one of the largest counties, fanted by two ex-Con gressmen and three or four personnent Democrats of the district, will contest field on election-day, and it is claimed that he will have the support of the Grangers Republicand Reform Independents. The district state now about 5,000 Democratic majority. It was noticeable that neither S. K. Woite, the present member of Congress, nor fen. Craven, nor Jon S. Davis, was present at the Convention. The looks ominous, and gives coloring to the runs of an Independent Democratic opposition. Before the Convention assembled, I optained a short interview with the candidate before the Convention, and elicited the following views in the financial situation:

a short interview with the candidate before in Convention, and elicited the following views to the financial situation:

MR. KERE ON THE FINANCE QUESTION.

"What is your judgment concerning the currency bill vetoed by the President, and the effect its app oval by him would have preduced on the country?"

"It seems to me that the bill was uttely worthless, both as a measure of resist and as set of policy; and that it would certainly by operated rather to contract than to inflat us currency. It would have legalized an ione in the greenbacks of \$18.0 M,000, and nominated of \$43,000,000 in Na.ional-Bank notes; but would have really increased the reserves beyone any precedent, and worked material contraction. It also enlarged the powers of the Nation Banks. I think, therefore, that the Democration of the House did right in voting against it, and the President did right in voting against it, and the President did right in voting it. It was ilegislative fraud."

"What do you think will be the effect of the recent Currency bill signed by the President?" It is little bestor than a piece of using patchwork. It increases the privileyse of the banks, without adding to their obligations is serve the people, or in any way improving the currency, which Congress cannot do, nobody and irreversible laws of business, commerce, as exchange; for the currency of any country will of necessity, go into the channels in which the requires it. It is needed to make exchange and it will go, in spite of human laws, where we changes are most numerous. Butter takes currency—making from these banks. If we mush have irredeemable and depreciated currency, let us have the greenbacks, and less tatation and less interest to pay. But, showe all thing the country needs a currency based use country needs a currency \$55,000,000 of National Bank of to realize that in the West and S want to become National Bankers will cally be required to obtain of the current in those sections \$70,000,000, and to take the East and buy bonds, and to send those to be deposited in Washington, in orde they may obtain from the Government \$5000 in National Bank notes to bring back use in those sections. Thus the West South give \$70,000,000 to the East to get 000,000 for the West. It is a mockery to say such an operation can afford financial reliafs the country."

Do you want me to infer that you favor is

"Do you want me to infer that you favor is mediate resumption?"
"No, sir, for I do not; but I want the faced the country tarned toward ultimate resumptia, and the policy of the country to be set in the direction, so that we may gradually, wisely, a without shock or injustice, return to it in a far years; and especially that we shall take not me step backward."
"Then I suppose you are opposed to infain as a relief at present?"
"Inflation would not bring true or honest relief to the people. It is not what they seed. They need more capital, more of the earnings of labor and the accumulations of economy, as less credit, less debts,—not more described currency. Inflation, like Protection, is essentially dishonest and seed the country of the services. equal. If the products of were "protected" to exactly the same that is, aqual on every commodity, stantly and clamorously, every Fr would become a Free-Trader; because wants is not equal taration, but the the wants to sell dear and buy cheap, dation of the currency would equally prices of all products, then nobody benefited by inflation, and nobody woo But it never dees. It chiefly advances on thungs owned by the rich, the capit But it never dees. It chiefly advances the on things owned by the rich, the capitalist gamblers,—such as speculative bonds and rities, worthless stocks, fancy real estate immense supplies of goods and manufacturated and awaiting buyers. It raises the of products of the soil and the wages of most slowly, and in comparatively-trian teut, so that such classes are practically suby inflation. All such need only a curreor is absolutely equal and fair towards all."

"In these views do you think you are in mony with the majority of the country?"

"I do not know. The country, and all pand the press, are greatly unsettled on subjects. I think the rapid tendency common judgment is to the acceptance of

11

make it, in fact, only a he substitution of coin for pumode, or on any other principle much harder and more extry and the people."

At 1 o'clock the Convent Col. McClure, of Jeffersonve chair. A very little prelin lowed; when, on motion, a the unanimous choice, of Congress, I He was called up

wed; when, on hoice of ne unanimous choice of longress, iHe was called u which call he responded in in which he set forth, is adviews elicited as above, wrongs committed against the people, and, in a frank known his views, some of aware, were not in harm opinion of the hour.

RESORD

The Committee on Resolution following, among others:
That we fully recognize the traine to all the people of a creonvertible into gold and silternlated by the Constitution inexpedien now, while the cothe effects of a re-ent funcient the country of species payments. interest on the public deed, a be ter durrency.

The resolutions were used the one touching the re Banking law was vocaferous.

It is more than probable returned to Congress; and welcomed back into the bod long a leading and inducent

McLean Coun Special Disputch to The COMING FON, Ill., July Beform County Convention city on Monday, and will Lawrence Weldon, of this Weldon formerly was Un Attorney for the Southern From a conversation Reform party prominent with pleasure to at it is quessured fact, that the Ho

Arkansas LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July the Convention to 60,000.
of two or three countries, Ded legates. The majority Convention will be overwhe Decitnes a Re

"CARPENTER'S Another Letter from

From the New York
The following is Senator
the World's strictures on h Times:
To the Editor of the World:
Under the above title

Under the above title you ten by me to the Times. not to publish my letter, b not to publish my letter, but
stating, or rather misstating.

1. You say, "Senator C
that the bill is not his, but S
This is altogether untrue,
is neither mentioned nor refe
as being the author of the t

as being the author of the tor referred to in connection as he is included as a membe on the Judiciary.

2. You say, "He maintain bill through in spate of Sens I main amed no such that the name of those who vot Senator Thurman was not not even say that he voted a 3. You say, "He maintain founded that 's company or lishing a paper in New York." Here you are right. I d this. In order to come wife complain of, two things min must be emgaged in doing must be engaged in doing District, out of which the cr and, second, you must have spect of that business. Neit tions exists in your case. You gap a paper here, nor have respect of the publication of 3. You say, "He maintain New York you ought to be list exactly the reverse of what? Having thus made my lett it your own, and wholly mis

said, you proceed to conder posterous complication of which you are guilty of, and 4. Again you say: "But. ny of Senator Carpenter him while the serious and credit modeling our judicial syster the actual needs of the coun ator Thurann against this

That I have admitted the list ble business of remotem "was done by Son That the eleventh se bill by me. You have retther of these things, ator Thurman did no other member of the Ct disclosing Committee at the contract of the contract of the Ct. other member of the Committee secretary was neither the author releventh section; and that the bill that was not draw though amended and chargain by the Committee.

1. Again, you say: "The R Washington charged to col on as will give certain intrinsically worthles marketable bonds. This is supposed our agent to ascer-be his duty to transmit to clearly be our duty to ma country, it having been long in England by the eloquent paper which 'points our paper paper which 'points our paper which 'points our paper which ' Do you not know that oing all this, and that ng so? But the real

THE COUNTY PART THE STATE THAT, WELL THE

practic Convention in the gressional District of Interview with the Head, Its Nomineo.

Sexmore, Ind., July 1, 1374.

on for the nomination of a Demies for Congress in the Third Insembled here to day.

sy, while the delegates were additionally the state of the interview of the state of the interview of the inte

is Teebly represents the true situ-ed-honored forms that used to ventions, that were attempted to e proceedings here, reminded one who foully paradas, long after the is shabby uniform. who foully parades, long after the s shabby uniform, on which but or two are left. The fact is, this norn of a part of its bulwarks by the structure of the surface of the ed by jealo saies and personal the party, as such, will be, as it integrated. Mr. Kerr received as there was no contest by those; but

But HT WILL BE HERRAFTER.

of that the most popular Dem, the largest counties, flanked by smen and three or four promise of the district, will contest the day, audit is claimed that he will to the Grangers. Republicans, lependents. The district stands Democratic majority. It was neither S. K. Wolfe, the present reas, nor Gran. Craven, nor Joan esent at the Convention. This and gives coloring to the rumor sure Democratic opposition, we want of the candidate before the lelicited the following views on lation:

judgment concerning the cuby the President, and the by him would have produced

think will be the effect of the bill signed by the President?" better than a piece of useless increases the privileges of the diding to their obligations to diding to their obligations to their obligations to the diding to their obligations to congress cannot do, nobody can rear regulate, except the fixed laws of business, commerce, and as currency of any country will into the channels in which trade inceded to make excasage, spite of human laws, where except numerous. Botter take all from these banks. If we must ble and depreciated currence greenbacks, and less taxation, to pay. But, above all things else a currency based upon a Constitution requires, and control of monopoly, and unrers, and gamblers. That latribute to the West and South altonal Bank currency. Now, the West and South men who ational Bank currency. Now, the West and Souta, men who National Bankers will practito obtain of the currency now \$70,000,000, and to take that to bonds, and to send those bonds in Washington, in order that from the Government \$55,000, ank notes to bring back to and citions. Thus the West and \$00,000 to the East to get \$55 set. It is a mockery to say that no can afford financial relief k.

me to infer that you favor imd toward ultimate resumption, the country to be set in that we may gradually, wisely, and injustice, return to it in a few ally that we shall take not one se you are opposed to inflation

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ar and buy cheap. So, if inincreasely deputing inflate the
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ion, and nobody would want it.
It chiefly advances the prices
of the rich, the capitalists, the
speculative bonds and seemtocks, fancy real estate, and
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buvers. It raises the prices
soil and the wages of labor
in comparatively-triding exinasses are practically swindled
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and fair towards all."
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expedients of the civil cose,
yand we must and will are
true statemanship."

twould be by steady and exoft the amount of paper, so onld be to create a true detency, and then coin would as we toward our country. But the harsh and unjust to the calculated to produce much best thing would be to reall kinds, and to abolish all for revenue, and establish in ships, and thereby reduce induct of ordinary business, arkets, and increase our exour country the golden fruits an-commerce, and stop the precious metals produced durn the currents of the country business, and the precious metals produced durn the currents of the country the golden fruits of issue to gradually so of issue to gradually reserve, preparatory to actually all these means, render a to species, and the currents of the currents

make it, in fact, only a healthful and natural substitution of coin for paper. In any other mode, or on any other principle, resumption will be much harder and more expensive to the country and the people."

MR. KERB'S NOMINATION.

try and the people."

At 1 o'clock the Convention assembled, and Col. McClure, of Jeffersonville, was called to the chair. A very little proliminary business followed; when, on motion, Mr. Kerr was declared the manimous choice of the Convention for Congress; He was called upon for a speech, to which call he responded in an elaborate effort, in which he set forth, in addition to the financial news elicited as above, a vast number of wrongs committed against the country and the people, and, in a frank and maniv way, made known his views, some of which, he appeared aware, were not in harmony with the current opinion of the hour.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, among others:

That we fully recognize the intrinsic and incalculable value to all the people of a currency based upon and convertible into gold and, silver, as is obviously contemplated by the Constitution; but we also deem it incapedien now, while the country languishes under the affects of a re cut in ancial crisis, to attempt re-unprion of species payments.

That we believe the best interests and safety of the people demand the repeal of the National Banking law, and the substitution for National Bank notes of an law, and the substitution for National Bank notes of an law, and the substitution for National Bank notes of an equivaluat amount of greenbacks, to be issued in required to books, thereby requiring the burden of interest on the public debt, and giving the people a be ter currency.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted,

interest on the public debt, and giving the people a beter currency.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the one touching the re; eal of the National Bauking law was voorferously cheered.

It is more than probable that Mr. Kerr will be returned to Congress; and he will douotless be welcomed back into the body of which he was so long a leading and influential member.

M. McLean County Politics.

Special Distracts to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill. July S.—The Independent Reform County Convention will be held in this city on Monday, and will certainly nominate Lawrence Weldon, of this city, for Congress. Weldon formerly was United States District Autorney for the Southern District of Illinois. Actorner for the Southern District of Illinois.
From a conversation with a number of the
Reform party prominent politicians, we learn
with pleasure to at it is quite probable, if not an
assured fact, that the Hon. Dr. T. P. Rogers will
be nominated as candidate for the Legislature.
Such nomination would prove acceptable to the
Independents. By his election the interests of
the county would be placed in excellent keeping.
He will draw many votes from the Republican

Arkansas Election. Arkansas Election.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 3.—The official vote of the thirty counties gives 31,257 majority for the Convention. The remaining counties, forty-four, it is estimated will swell the majority for the Convention to 65,000. With the exception of two or three counties, Democrats are elected disgates. The majority of the latter in the Convention will be overwhelming.

Decitnes a Re-Election.

Boston, July 3.—Samuel Hooper declines
election to Congress.

Another Letter from Senator Carpen-From the New York Times, July 3.
be following is Senator Carpenter's reply to
World's strictures on his recent letter to the

"CAPPENTER'S GAG-LAW."

The following is Senator Carpenter's reply to the World's strictures on his recent letter to the Times:

To the Editor of the World:

Under the above title you review a letter written by me to the Times. You take good care not to publish my letter, but you commence by stating, or rather misstating, what the letter is.

1. You say, "Senator Carpenter maintains that the bill is not his, but Senator Thurman's."

This is altogether untrue. Senator Thurman's neither mentioned nor referred to in my letter as being the author of the bill; nor mentioned or referred to in connection with the bill, except as he is included as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

2. You say, "He maintains that he carried the bill through in spite of Senator Thurman."

I main ained no such thing, except that I gave the names of those who voted for the bill, and Senator Thurman was not one of them. I did not even say that he voted against the bill.

3. You say, "He maintains that the idea is unfounded that 's company or an individual publishing a napar in New York could be sayed under

3. You say, "He maintains that the idea is unfounded that 'a company or an individual publishing a paper in New York could be sued under this but 'm the District of Columbia for a litel' published in New York."

Here you are right. I did and do maintain this. In order to come within the section you complain of, two things must concur—first, you must be emgaged in doing a business in the District, out of which the cause of action arises; and, second, you must have an agent here in respect of that business. Neither of these conditions exists in your case. You are not publishing a paper here, nor have you any agent in respect of the publication of a paper here.

3. You say, "He maintains that under this bill 'a company or an individual publishing a paper in New York 'not only may be, but ought to be, sued in the District of Columbia for an injury committed by their agent in this District."

Here you so completely confuse two things as to make the entire statement substantially un-

committed by their agent in this District."

Here you so completely confuse two things as to make the entire statement substantially untrue. What I maintained was that if the New York Times Company, for instance, should establish a branch-publication house in this District, conducted by an agent, and the house here should pubush a libel here, then the suit therefor out to be here, and not in New York. But you so confuse the matter that your readers will understand that I claim that for an act done in New York you ought to be liable here, which is exactly the reverse of what I did claim.

Having thus made my letter absurd by making it your own, and wholly misrepresenting wast I said, you proceed to condemn me for the "preposterous complication of cross statements," which you are guilty of, and not I.

4. Again you say: "But we have the testimosy of Senator Carpenter himself to the fact that, while the serious and creditable business of remodeling our judicial system in confermity with the actual needs of the country was done by Senator Turman, against this precious eleventh section, thrust by him (Carpenter) into the bill," &c.

Here you substantially assert two thines: 1.

ator Thurman, against this precious eleventh section, thrust by him (Carpenter) into the bill," &c.

Here you substantially assert two things: I. That I have admitted that "the serious and creditable business of remodeling our judicial system" was done by Senator Thurman. And 2. That the eleventh section was thrust into the bill by me. You have no admission from me of either of these things, and neither is true. Senator Thurman did no more about it than any other member of the Committee, and, without disclosing Committee secrets. I can say that I was neither the author nor the mover of the eleventh section; and that is the only section of the bill that was not drawn originally by me, though amended and changed over and over again by the Committee.

Again, you say: "The World has an agent in Washington charged to collect and transmit to us, by mail and telegraph, all important facts and rumors concerning man and things in that Capital. Suppose this agent to ascertain, no matter how, that Senator Carpenter has received says fee of \$3,000, from some person or persons interested in inducing him to bring about such legislation as will give a marketable value to certain intrinsically worthless and at present unmarketable bonds. This fact, which we have supposed our agent to ascertain, it would clearly be his duty to transmit to us, and it would as clearly be our duty to make it known to the country, it having been long ago laid down, even in England by the eloquent Lord Camdea, that a paper which 'points out the base and mischerous proceedings of men in power, and goes to open the eyes of the world, ought not to be considered as libelous."

Do you not know that nobody objects to your doing all this, and that no action of libel, no matter where commenced, can punish you for doing so? But the real question is: Whether you ought to be permitted to publish of me that I have received a bribe of \$3,000 when you know I have not, and you make the statement and and it to your many readers, well knowing it to be false, and you

RAILROADS.

The Northwestern Bondholders' Suit in Wisconsin.

Further Hearing of Arguments to Be llad To-Day.

How the Railroad Law Is Working in Iowa.

The Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, and Northwestern Roads Will Not Conform.

Foreclosure of a \$3,000,000 Mortgage on the Southeastern Road.

Miscellaneous Railroad News.

THE WISCONSIN LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
THE CLOSE OF THE ARGUMENTS. Madison, Wis., July 3.—The belief, current last evening, that the Court might abruptly terminate the railway injunction suit by bolding that the general law of March 12 repealed the Potter act of the day before, was not confirmed. This morning the case was resumed at 8:45 o'clock, Mr. Stoughton continuing his argument for the bondholders of the railway. Commencing with a comprehensive recitation of the powers conferred and confirmed by the charters of the onsolidated Chicago & Northwestern Company, he elaborated, by numerous citations from the highest courts in several States, the monstrons iniquity of the doctrine enunciated by the opposing counsel, that the State of Wisconsin had full authority, by the reserved power, to destroy the security of mortgages. He then argued that the adjustment of rates was a question for the Court alone to determine, and when it should come into court, were the jury to decree, as the Wiscons:n Legislature had done, that the railroad must do their business at unremunerative rates, the

with the apt observation of the late Mr. Justice Greer: "Gentlemen, it takes thirteen rascals in this Court to rob a man of his property."

In a clear, forcible manner, Mr. Stoughton illustrated the proposition: "What is property but the use thereof, and what is the use but the value thereof?" This act of the Wisconsin Legislature was the first legislative attempt on earth to fix*rates, unless that right was reserved in the original charter. In the happiest manner he reviewed the authorities cited by the cousel for the State, showing clearly that they SET ASIDE THEIR VERDICT, manner he reviewed the authorities cited by the cousel for the State, showing clearly that they were really susceptible of precisely the opposite construction to that placed upon them by Judge Dixon and Mr. Sloane, and although interrupted several times by those gentlemen, Mr. Stoughton maintained his ground admirably, and closed his exhaustive argument, which had occupied five hours in delivery, a few minutes before

then rose, and respectfully contended that the Court could not inject the word "reasonable" into the reserved power contained in the Constitution of Wisconsin, whereupon Judge Drummond inquired: "What, then, do these Judges mean, whose opinions have been cited, when they say these powers are subject to limitation, and who are to construct the limitation?"

"The Court," replied Mr. Dixon.

Judge Drummond—As the questions have a leaning upon the construction we give to this provision of the Constitution, is your doctrine this: Here is the State of Wisconsin; it creates a corporation, and authorizes it to borrow money for the pulpose of constructing a railroad. The corporation borrows money under this provision of the Constitution, and constructs a railroad. It mortgages its franchises, its charter, its rights, and everything it possesses, to those who have loaded the money. As I understand you, the Legislature the Legislature CAN, AT WILL, REPEAL THE CHARTER,

on the ground that the charter was given and the money borrowed on this condition.

Mr. Dixon replied affirmatively.

Judge Drummond—So that the fact that it made this contract does not have any effect upon its power to repeat the charter?

Mr. Dixon—No. sir.

Mr. Dixon—No, sir.

Judge Drummond—For instance, the charter is repealed; the road is all constructed; the depots, buildings, and equipment are provided. Now, the right to run the road is a franchise. Can the State grant this road-bed to any corporation and run a railroad over that road-bed?

Mr. Dixon—Certainly not, because the property is the property of the creditors. The State has no control over it. has no control over it.

has no control over it.

Judge Drummond—Yes; but what is the property worth?

Mr. Dixon—It is worth what any one will give for it to run the railroad. Our general statutes authorize the purchasers to immediately organize as a company to

RUN THE ROAD AND USE THE PROPERTY.

What I wished to say in relation to this limita-tion was, that it was the province of the Court to construe the language of this limitation. The Court cannot inject into it the word "reasons

Judge Drummond—We would like you to gath

Judge Drummond—We would like you to gather together all the authorities where this power of limitation has been applied.

Judge Davis—Anything in the world either side have, that you wish us to refer to, where the Court, either by dictum or direct decision, has construed the power of limitation—that is the point.

Messrs. Dixon and Sloan here urged that there was but one such authority, mamely, in the One Hundred and Fourth Massachusetts Reports, and that the cases cited were all by diction. This assertion was sharply questioned by the railway attorneys, and a contention seemed likely to arise.

THE HEABING TO BE CONTINUED TO-DAY.

by the railway actorleys, and a contention seemed likely to arise.

THE HEARING TO BE CONTINUED TO-DAY.

Judge Davis stopped the discussion, order was restored, and the court adjourned till tomorrow at 8 o'clock, regardless of the national holiday. What the decision will be, and who will deliver the opinion, are matters, of speculation. The defeated party will appeal, and, as the question would then come before the tribunal of which Judge Davis is a member, it is thought he will not now commit himself to writing. The indications, therefore, point to Judge Drummond. He has interrogated the counsel most, and has given close attention to every feature of the trial. It is possible, however, that the Court may merely affirm, or decline the motion for an injunction, reserving their reasons therefor until a future time.

MISCELLANEOUS. differences between the trunk lines are satisfactorily settled, and a new tariff of rates has been agreed upon by the East lines from Chica-go, taking effect Monday, as follows, viz: Chi-cago to New York, 55 cents; Chicago to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 50 cents; Chicago to Buffalo, 30 cents; Chicago to East Liberty, 30 cents. Actual weight, and no return passes whatever.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD gives the following statement of its earnings during the month of May, 1874: .\$ 16,779.35 \$ 40,000.72 36,959.95

conduct, and make the most of the truth in all cases. But you ought to be satisfied with this. You have no right to invent accusations to satisfied with this. You have no right to invent accusations to satisfied with this. If you claim this to be a part of the liberty of the press, the people will know how to deal with it.

When the press will restrain itself within the limits of truth, public men, by extreme circumpaction, by being as harmless as doves, and avoiding reporters, may be safe, and will neither asset nor can they avail themselves of libel suits. If your editorial shows that, at least, the central control to a test whether it will work or not.

But while the former road is allowed to charge only 3 cents per mile on passenger rates, it being a first-class road, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, and the Central Railroad of lows are allowed to charge 4 cents per mile, and the Des Moines Valley and Sloux City & Pacific Railroad 4½ cents per mile on passengers. The freight rates on the former are also considerably lower than those of the latter ones.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has in

the hands of the printer a new freight tariff which is considerably lower than the old one, but still does not come down to the figures provided by law. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Illinois Central have also under consideration the advisability of reducing their races, but, like the Northwestern, will not submit to the new law which goes into effect to-day.

MORTGAGE FOREGLOSED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—The Loan and Trust Company, of New York, to-day foreclosed a mortgage for \$3,000,000 against the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad. The decree was to the effect that if the money was not paid within thirty days the road, etc., was to be sold without redemption. It is understood that this proceeding is simply formal, and does not affect the present management. The road has been seedily increasing to business and resources since it went into the hands of the Hon, C. A. Beecher as Receiver, and it is fast becoming an important line of road under his care.

DIRECTORS' MERTING OF THE INDIANAPOLIS a WESTERN RAHLROAD GOMPANY.

WESTERN ARIHOAD GOMPANY.

Spécial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS. July 3.—The Directors of the Indianapolis & Western Railroad Company met in this city fo-day. Steps were taken to begin the survey of the line from here to Montezuma, Parko County. An assessment of 5 per cent was made on the capital stock, payable on the call of the Executive Committee.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES. News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS.

Abont 3 o'clock vesterday afternoon people in the vicinity of Allaire, Woodward & Co.'s chemical laboratory in Peoria were startled by a loud explosion, which proved to have been caused by the careless handling of some dangerous compound with which Mr. Henry A. Wetzel was making fireworks for to-day's celebration. His eyes were ourned terribly, and little hope is entertained that he will recover his sight. He was also seriously burt internally. A young lad named Greene, standing near, was badly shocked, but not dangerously hurt. The explosion was heard for a number of blocks.

—A universal wait is going up in all parts of McLear, DeWist. Tazewell, Macon, and Ford Counties, that corn is fast being ruined by the chinch-bug this year. S. range to say, corn standing alone is as much infested with these destructive pests as it is when beside small grains. This is different from all past years.

—In the vicinity of Ocone, Sheiby County, wheat, corn, cats, potatoes, and grass exhibit a fair average prospect. Apples will be half a crop. The peach prospect is good. Grapes, caernes, and all the smaller femits, are very poor.

—Gangs of harvest-men looking for work are

—Gangs of harvest-men looking for work are

vices; but very few and work at above \$2.00 per day.

—Farmers in all parts of McLean County, through the agency of the Granges and Farmers' Clubs, are organizing mutual insurance corporations, which bid fair to put an end to the labors of the peripatetic insurance agent.

—One Thomas Kendail, the other day, ran away from Savbrook, where he had been a grandealer, leaving many bills unpaid. One of Kendall's latest trades was to sell James R. Mears a section of land in Kansas, of which, unfortunated.

dall's latest trades was to sell James R. Mears a section of land in Kansas, of which, unfortunately for Mears, Kendall had no title.

—The Odd Fellows' reunion at Paxton, to be addressed by the Hon. Schuyler Coltax, will take place on Monday next.

—Boring for coal has been in progress for some days near Linco n. at the uncetion of the C. & A.

—Boring for coal has been in progress for some days near Linco n, at the junction of the C. & A. and S. W. & W. Railroads. A depth of 52 feet had been reached Wednesday evening.

—William Traverse, a man living near Shipman, a few miles south of Carlinville, committed suicide yesterday by blowing his brains out. The cause which led to the act was fear of prosecution for an attempt to kill, he baving in the last few days shot and probably mortally wounded a y-ung man.

—The farmers of Kane and DuPage Counties will celebrate the Fourth at St. Charles. Geo.

—The farmers of Kane and DuPage Counties will celebrate the Fourth at St. Charles. Geu-Farnsworth, the Hon. John Wentworth, and others will address them.

—There will be no general celebration of the Fourth at Jacksonville, but a fine trotting exhibition will take place at the fair grounds. Eighteen houses from Jacksonville, Quincy, Chicago, Louisiana, Mo., and several other places have been entered, and about \$800 are offered in the contract of the places.

—Persons from all parts of Morgan and the —Persons from all parts of Morgan and the surrounding counties continue to report serious destruction of grain by chiuch-bugs. Winter wheat is all harvested, but spring wheat, corn, and eats are being terribly injured, though generally only a portion of each field is attacked. One mad near Lynnville has lost eight acree of oats, twelve acres of spring wheat, and thirteen acres of corn. Paris green, lime, and other preventives have been tried without success. A heavy rain its prayed for, as it would wash the bugs away, and the fields are suffering from drought.

bugs away, and the fields are suffering from drought.

Owing to the small attendance at the races, at Huntington, and the discouraging prospects, all horses there were shipped off vestenday, and the turfmen left for home. Although a number of very good horses were taken there, the races proved a failure in point of attendance, and involved the Association in a loss of about \$1,600. The meetings of former years have always proved successful, and the failure-this year is hard to be accounted for.

—The Evansville Elevator Company, of Evansville, Vanderburg County, was incorporated at the office of the Secretary of State of Indiana yesterday. Capital stock, \$60,000.

—On Wednesday night Authouy Bauman arrived at South Bend from Racine, Wis., and stopped at the Union House. He complained of his wife that she prayed too much, and so he concluded to travel. Yesterday afternoon his room was broken into, and he was found dead in his bed.

—That portion of South Rend lying east of the

room was broken into, and he was found dead in his bed.

—That portion of South Bend lying east of the river has, for a couple of years, been to a considerable extent infested with that pest known as the "fire bug," a number of buildings having in that time been burned. On Thursday, about midnight, the grocery store of John C. Wagner was fired under the floor, but the Fire Department saved it from being destroyed. The stock was mainly damaged by water. Insurance \$3,-000; loss about 25 per cent.

A sad accident occurred in Sturgis yesterday about 5 o'clock. A man named John Shirley was working in his cellar, when a large stone, weighing nearly half a ton, fell upon his head, smashing his skull, breaking his neck, and killing him instantly. He was a poor man, and left a wife and seven children.

—In the Circuit Court at Mason, Wilhiminer

a wife and seven children.

—In the Circuit Court at Mason, Wilhiminer
Spainer obtained a verdict of \$350 damages
against a saloon-keeper for selling her husband

against a saloon-keeper for selling her husband liquor.

—H. S. McCullough, late ticket agent at North Lansing, has been arrested for embezzlement of money belonging to the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Rairroad.

—The residence of Henry Hesse, near Bay City, was burned on Thursday night. A loaded gun in the house was discharged by the flames, awakening the family, who otherwise would have been burned to death.

—A woman named Fuller was found fatally shot at her residence in Holland early yesterday morning. No clue to the assassin.

morning. No clue to the assassin.

IOWA.

On Thursday morning a little girl, 11 years old, named Susie Walker, living in Burlington, was abducted by a man who gave his name as Jones, a stranger there. He induced the child to get into a buggy, which, together with a horse, he had stolen, and neither he nor the girl have been seen since. It is suspected that he outraged the girl, and, if this be true, there is danger that he will be lynched. A strong body of men are in pursuit. of men are in pursuit.

—A fire in the planing-mill of McCosh & Hauser, at Burlington, yesterday, damaged the building and machinery to the extent of \$3,000.

building and machinery to the extent of \$3,000. No insurance.

MINNESOTA.

Swan Lindguist, driver for Joel B. Bassett, of Minneapolis, was fatally injured yesterday by the breaking down of the forward wheels, throwing him off and under a load of lumber, his skull being crushed from the forehead to the back of the neck.

—John Barth, log-roller at the Pacific Mill, Minneapolis, was caught yesterday in the carriage, which tore the flesh and muscles clear from the bone from the right knee to the ankle.

—The daughter of Patrick Murrine, overseer at the Milwaukee freight department, 12 years old, fell from a barge at the upper levee at St. Paul, Thursday night, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

—The Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul declared a semi-annual dividend of 6½ per cent.

—The late school scandal at St. Paul has been revived by rumors that the Board of Education would retain Supt. Gage and dismiss Taylor and Miss Tinker, teachers, and petitions are being circulated asking that the teachers be retained. If the Board perseveres in its determination, as rumored, the excitement will run as high as it did two mouths ago, when the members of the Board ware abused on every street-corner. DECISION IN A DISPUTED WILL CASE. Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuns.

New York, July 3.—The long and bitterlyfought contest over the paper offered in the Surrogate Court as the will of the late Fred. Rollswagen, a wealthy Garman and an old resident of

the east side of the city, was concluded some weeks ago, and Surrogate Hutchins to-day aumonoced his decision, rejecting the paper offered as a will. The case has been a very remarkable one, involving property worth millions of dollars in value, the taking of testimony having occupied over four months, during which time uo unnecessary delay occurred. The details of the case were very intricate, and hence the great length of the trial.

FIRES.

At Davemport, Ita.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 3.—At about 10 o'clock last night the large queensware store of Clews Vulf, corner of Warren and Fourth streets, caught fire in the back part of the store, where the zerosece barrels were kept, and in an instant the whole store was in flames, and the building and stock were nearly destroyed. The loss amounted to about \$5,000, and was fully covered by insurance.

At Cheyenne. CHEYENNE, July 2.—Another fire occurred here this evening, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in a china house. It burned three small dwelling-houses on Eddy street, and two business-houses on Sixteenth street. The loss will not exceed \$10,000.

LOCAL OPTION IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 3.—The local option election at Alameda resulted in favor of the liceuse party by a large majority.

SPECIAL NOTICES. YOU MAY ESCAPE ALL DANGER FROM AT-TACKS OF DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, OR CHOL-RA MORBUS, BY A LITTLE FORETHOUGHT, IN PROVIDING YOURSELF WITH DR. JAYNE'S CAR-MINATIVE BALSAM-AN OLD REMEDY AND EN TIRELY SAFE.

Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic. In the atmosphere experienced here during the summe onths, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away educe bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a atural healthful activity of the system, we must resort artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepela it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by hte drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Son-Wood Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids;

in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solv ent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressthe duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficie Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

THE HEALTH LIFT.

DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION. CONSTIPATION. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

THE HEALTH LIFT

114 Dearborn-st., Chicago. 206 Olive-st., St. Louis. 107 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee.

T. R. STEARNS, Manager. DR. ODELIA BLINN will be in attendance at the Chicago Office between the hours of 10 and 12 for the accommodation of ladies. MEDICINAL.

Grocers Everywhere, RACAHOUT

des Arabes. Which is pronounced by competent indges superior to any pet offered the public, either by foreign or domestic manufacturers. Reachout is composed of the best puttilive and restoring substances. It is a ravoriet breakfast beverage for ladies and joung persons, to whom it grees present the public of the person of the public of the public

rable for NERVOUS people, set stomachs, and take no other Ask for W. BAKER & CO.'S, and take no other

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Baker's Chocelate, Cocon, and Brown Preparations, and finest Vanilla Chocelate.

CONSUMPTION WASTER OF CHICAGO, CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION

SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatin

They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of tool Liver Oil, and preventing manes, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stometh cannot belerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W. Bottles from 2s to 21s, And Retail of all Chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S cele-brated COUGH LINTUUS, or PECTORAL SYRUP. TRUSSES.

COMMON-SENSE TRUSS.

Truss in use. See report of the Board of Medical Officer organized in accordance with an Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1872.

REFFRANCE—J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A. Also, to any Medical Examiner for Pensions.

The COMMON-SENSE TRUSS is the only instrument that POSITIVELY CURES KUPTURE. MANUFACTURED BY

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER Office, 60 State-st., Chicago. Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Instruments for Deformi-ties, &c., &c. Manufactor, established in 186. Office established in Chicago eight years. All Instruments properly adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO III AND III LAKE-ST. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5 Packages OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR BALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Merchants' Nat'l Bank of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the NATIONAL BANK Close of Business June 26, 1874.

RESOURCES. \$1,896,945.96

Cheoks and other cash items (revenue stamps)....
E of h a n ges for the cheoks of the 136,443.41 327,921.00 520,000.00

LIABILITIES, \$3,193,721.58 43.217.80

533,581.99 State of Illinois, Cook County, ss:

I, John De Koven, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and boiler. OVEN, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of July, 1874.

[Seal.] 25.123.721.59

Correct Attest:
U. B. BLAIR,
DAN'II. A. JONES,
J. K. BOTSFORD,
Directors, REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business June 26, 1874.

RESOURCES. ounts. \$3,113,863.29 4,823.64 secure circulation. \$89,000.00 onds, and mortgages. 61,073.28 11,258.93 1,571,914.95 153,296,0 50,785.11

Fractional currency (including nickels). 15,461.36 Legal-tender notes. 1,725,000.00 U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders. 75,000.00 75.000.00 2,496.076.86 \$8,373,229.21 LIABILITIES. \$1,000.000.00 Capital stock paid in... Surplus fund... Other undivided prof-its... National Bank notes 175,615.81

17.085.00

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:

I, William F. Coolbaugh, President of the above-named back, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and beside, and of the county of H. G. POWERS. C. T. WHEELER, L. G. PRATT,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

At Close of Business, June 26, 1874. RESOURCES.

83,520,530.94 22,386.69 6/2,000.00 Overdrafts
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation...
U. S. Bonds on band....
Due from Redeeming and Reserve
Agents...
S51.764.05
Due from other National Banks...
172,105.46
Due'm State Banks
and Bankors....
65,303.98

Real Estate (banking-house)
Furniture and Flutures.
Furniture and Flutures.
Current kapenses.
Premiums on U. S. Bonds en hand.
Checks and other
cash items.
S. 4,914.57
Eachanges for Clearing-House.
238,528.21
Bills of other National Banks.
Practional Currency
and Nickols.
\$4,084.49
Spools.
9,904.53 Tractional Currency and Nickels. \$ 408.49 8,500.53 8,500.53 8,500.50 1,741,758.20

87,723,172,50 LIABILITIES. \$7,723,172.50

State of Illinois, County of Cook—sa.

I, Samuel M. Nickorson, President of the First National East of Chicago, do selemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, President. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July H. R. SYMONDS, Notary Public. Correct—Attest:
H. M. WILMARTH.
F. D. GRAY
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretafore existing under the fi ame and style of Mears, Bates & Co. is dissolved NATHAN MEARS, ELI BATES, JAMES C. BROOKS, GEO. H. AMBROSE. The lumber business will be continued by the under signed under the firm name of Mears, Bates & Co., both as \$8 Beach-st, and No. I Rest Kinzio-st., and will settle all accounts owed by the late firm and colloct all accounts NATHAN MEARS, ELI BATES, JAMES U. BROOKS.

DISSOLUTION, The firm of RRESE, DAVIS & CD. is this day dis-solved by mutual consent, S. J. DAVIS being alone authorized to collect all bills and pay all debts of said firm, JOHN F. REESE, S. P. DAVIS, FRED. TROUST. DISSOLUTION. The firm known as Schmitz, Klein & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual agreement, P. J. Schmitz reiling, and the humans to be continued by John Klein & Co., who will adjust all emistending assumes of Schmitz, Lines & Co., SCR 1972.

Lines & Co., SCR 1972.

BANK STATEMENTS. REPORT OF THE CONDITION

UNION STOCK-YARD

OF CHICAGO, At Lake, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, June 26, 1874.

Costs and discounts.

Coverdraits

C. S. bonds to secure circulation...

Due from redocuting and resource age

Due from other National Banks.

Lies from this Banks and bankers.

Real cases, furniture, and interes.

Current op pusos and care paid

Decks and other cash items.

Lills of other National Banks... rac ion deurency (including nickels) woole (in unding gold Treasury notes). .. 8331, 330.06 Total LIABILITIES.

State of Illincis, County of Cook, as:

I. Edward S. Stickney, Casaler of the above-named bank, do solomaly aware that the above statemens is true, to the bost of my knowledge and belief.

Sabscribed and swom to before me this St day of July, Gabo. E. CONN. 1.D.

Richard Public.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. For 1874,-1873. THE LEADER!! By H. R. PALMER and L. O. RMERSON, the most successful Church Music Book makers of the day. Will be ready in August, and will contain in usual binging-school Course, and a large amount or a re and chuce music for Choirs, Conventions, and Binging Classos. Specimen Pages new ready, and with be mailed, most-free, or annihilation.

ree, on application.

Price, \$1.38, or \$12.00 per dozen. THE EMERSON NEW METHOI FOR REED ORGANS. By L. O. EMERSON and W. S. B. MATTHEWS. \$2.50. One of the Newest and very bost of the New Manhod by March 1981.

GUIDE IN THE ART OF SINGING. New and very superior book for Vuice Training. Richter's Manual of Harmony.

Translated from the Eighth German edition by J. C. Parker, Price \$2.00.

Prepared expressly for the Leipste Control of the Con D. Parker, Price \$2.00.

Prepared expressly for the Leipsic Conservatory, and is a complete and reliable Grammar of Composition.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO. JUST PUBLISHED.

THE BEST NOVEL OF THE SEASON A POWERFUL ROMANCE. By the Author of "THE OLD MAM'SELLE'S SECRET."

THE SECOND WIFE. E. MARLITT. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. 12mo. Fine Cloth. \$1.75.

"For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia. TEAS. ENGLISH BREAKFAST PACKET STATE OF GEORGIA. Wednesday, July 2

TEA COMPANY. Trade Man Wholesale Depot, 123 Pearl-st, New York. The finest grades of all kinds of Teas may be had of the leading druggists in packages from one-quarter of a pound up, at the unitors price of ONE DOLLAR PER POUND.

The following are already ONE DOLLAR PER POUND.
The following are already appointed
A. C. BELL, 46 West Addresses, oor. Sheldon.
WALTER CLARKE, 335 W. Madison-et., cor. Sheldon.
WALTER CLARKE, 335 W. Madison-et., cor. Sheldon.
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E. W. POIRES & CO., n. w. cor. Stave and Randolphets.
W. POIRES & CO., n. w. cor. Stave and Randolphets.
A.LE & BLOCKI, 48 and 66 Mourse-et., Palmer House.
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GALE & BLOCKI, 57 West Handolphe-et.
HUTCK'S Pharmacy, 528 West Lake-et., cor. Lincoln.
Like L'D'S Pharmacy, 529 West Lake-et., cor. Lincoln.
Like L'D'S Pharmacy, 529 West Lake-et., cor. Marmon-etr., Like-et., cor. Lincoln.
Like L'D'S Pharmacy, 529 West Lake-et., cor. Chober.
J. P. SHARP. In Twenty-second-et., cor. Webash-ev.

FINANCIAL. GEO. W. KING & CO. BANKERS.

London—ALLIANCE BANK (Limited),
Liverpool—NATIONAL BANK (Limited),
Noctland—NATIONAL BANK (Limited),
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Ireland—ROTAL BANK,
Paris—ERERBERTE, KANE & Co.
Berlin—PLATMO & WOLF.
Hamburg—Dz Charpacunouge & Co., Steels,
Also, on responsible bonkers in Austria, itsiv, Swed
Also, on responsible bonkers in Austria, itsiv, Swed
Also, on responsible themes and Austria, itsiv, Swed
Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe
Foreign collections made. Inland Banks and Banks
wno desire to sell their own Exchange can make favorab

Livingston & Company's Bank, Organized for the business of ont-of-town Banks, Bank ers, Corpost' 18, Individuals, & Offers special is ducements i orrespondents. Five per cent interestable end daily balances. City, Contry, and Town Bondi also other match able securities, wasted for sale on conmission. Partic-class loans negotiated. SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE. Twelve miles from the Village of Catakill, N. Y.
Accessible by the best mountain-road in the country.
Elevation, 8,00 (cest. Vi.w., extending over about 15.00 square miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature is to 20 degrees lower than that or New York City. House open June 1 to Oct. L. Board, \$4.50 per day, or \$25 per week.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor. FARRAGUT HOUSE ATLANTIC HOUSE,

RYE BEACH, N. H. Now open for the season of 1874. Eastern Railroad to North Hampton (Rige Beach & ation), where coaches will be in readiness. Telegraph office in houses, J. C. PHILDRICK & SON, Proprietors. GRAND HOTEL SARATOGA SPRINGS, now open. Terms, \$3.50 per day and \$21 per week for season. JOHN B. COZZENS.

Vermont Summer Resorts. Highgate Springs and Alburgh Springs, 7 miles apart. Hotels at both places under same proprietors (Soutis), and now open at popular prices. Minoral Waters and Boths for all allments. Send for circulars. ON THE SEASHORE

Water Hill Point, R. I. (mar Stonington, Ch.) The Plympton House reopened June 15. Visit the best, Excellent surf-bathing, boating and fishing: the cociect and most breezy place on the coast; positively so mesquitoes. Fars from New York (by Stonington steamers) to Watch Hill, 27.75. Terms made acceptable.

A. S. PLIMPTON & CO. Catskill and Mountain House
Stages and Carriages.

Visitors will please inquire for JAMES R. BEACH,
Agent at Catskill Landing, who will be in attendance
upon the arrival of all Trains and Beach,
CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

INDIGO BLUE. BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Original and Enexcelled for Blueing Clothes.
Put up a: Withberger's Drug Store, No. 22 Korta
Second-st. Philiadoplas. Every Grocer and Druggists
should sell by and every housekooper buy and use (t.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

PICPICAN CENTRAL & CREAT WESTERN RAMINARS
Legod, José of Lake st., and jost of Premis-accounts.
Ticket office, ST Chart at, southeast corner of Randolph,
and To Canadot, corner of Maison.

Chicago, Zamus City and Denor Short Line, vana, Sa., and Chicago, Springfeld, Alten and Farmyh Line. Urica Depot, Worl Side, ser & Irrige. Picket (spees: Al Depot, and (2) Manda

Kansas City and Donver Past Rr. 100p, m. 228 n. 4230 p. m. 728 a. 6 Louis actores 9 and Tex 9 an

Madison & Prairie du 8:00 a. m. "11 do a. m. Chien, Mail.

Gliwaukee, Green Bay, Storons'
Point, St. Paul & Mannaspolia,
Dav Rypress.

Gliwaukee, Green Bay, Storons'
Po.a.t. Fraine du Ohien, &
Northern Loas, Mail.

Miwaukee, St. Paul & Minnaapolis,
Olis, Kierht Express.

5:00 p. m. 15:45 a. m.

CHICAGO, PHOLINGTON & U'HVOY GAY TOAT, Depoits look of Lakks etc. Indianasco., and Sadenathel. on a Coma and Sadenathets. Ticket office, No. 30 Charles etc., fituad fuefal looks, and al depole.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN MAILTONG.
City offices, & Ciarkel. (She may 10000), and 75
ns., corner Madisonsus

a Pacific Past Line, via Cintaton. 10:18 a. m. 25:18 p. s. a Dubuque Night Ex. via Cintaton. 10:18 a. m. 25:18 p. s. a Cu sha Night Exress. 10:48 p. m. 25:18 p. s. a Cu sha Night Exress. 10:40 p. m. 25:20 a. m. 35:20 a. m. 10:32 a. m. 45:20 a. m. 10:32 a. m. 25:20 a. m. 10:32 a. m. a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts,
W. H. STENNETT Gen. Pacs. Apont

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
But, corner of Van Suren and Sherman etc., Ticket of Rea OCEAN NAVIGATION. THE STATE LINE

SPECIAL NOTICE.—After Saturday, June 13, the Steamers of this Line will be dispatened every alternative W.DNESDAY until July 22, whon regular weekly all incaparaty WZDNESDAY, will commonocate STATE LINE. To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Wednesday, July B
PROM-PIER S. NORTH RIVER, N. Y.
Weekly Sailings in August.

Rates of passage: Cabin, 80 and 80, currency: Steeraco, as low as be any first-class line. Brafts at lowest re as,
For further particulars apply to A USTIN BALDWIN S
CO., Agents, 73 Broadway, New York.

JOHN E. EARLE, Gorli Western Agent,
St. Chicago. NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New Pirst-class, Full-powered, Cirde-cuilt Steamships will sail from Poungivania Rallroad Wharf, Jersey City: GLAMORGAN.....Ju y 18: PEMBROKEAug 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Casada to ports in the Bristo Channel, and all otens points in England. These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are pre-vided with all the latest improvements for the comfortand CARIN AND STEERAGE PASSENIRES.

National Line of Steamships. NOTICE.

EDUCATIONAL. ALLEN'S ACADEMY, Easily accessible by cars and omnibuses from all parts of Guicago and suburbs, prepares boys and young uses for Harvard, Yale, or any other college, and farnishes a most thorough business education. IRA W. ALLEN, LL. D. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

For young Ladies and Misses. French is the language of the family." MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Fall Term of Mrs. Bryan's School commences September 1874. Batavia, N. Y., April, 1879. MADAME O. da SILVA

And
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and
German Boarding bemool for Young Laures and enhildren;
I'West Tuitty-nightn-st., N. T., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made reconciling to be foliage as above.

HOTELS. WESTMINSTER HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Cerner Irring-place and Sixteenth-st.,
NEW YORK.
Only one block from Union Square, the most central require location in the city, in the immediate vicinity of all the principal places of amusement and leading such stores, has been cular consument and a phaseoger shores the addition of fifty. CHAS. B. EEBAIN, Proprietor, PROFESSIONAL CARDS DR. A. G. OLIN,

187 Washington-st. The longest engaged and most cessful pursician in the city in the special treatme all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases. Diseases culiar to fomaies specifity cured. durainte provides private apartments, board, extendance, dc. See 2 for treatme. Patients at a distance treated by mail NO CURE! Dr. Kean, 300 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, upe of charge, or all chronic or nervous tissuase. Dr. d. K.KAR is take only populates in the city who were the source or no pay, Office neutral, Fa. m. te by. m.: Sundays from 9 for L.

Mathey Caylus' Capsules, Used for over twenty years with great sousces by the payments of Pa. New York, and London, have been jouine superior to all others for the prompt ourse of all discharges, recent or of long standing.

Washingtown by QLIN a CHI, if Rue Ranna, Parks, Edit by Draggest thoughout the United Stanta.

Coupons, %4116%	New 58113
Coupons, 6511634	10-408
Doupous, '65 (new)116%	Currency, 6s
STATE	BONDS.
Missouris, ex. div 94	Virginias (old) 30
Tennessees, old 81	N. Carolinas (old) 20
Tennessees, new 81	N. Carolinas (new) 10
Virginias (new), ex. 32	
	CKS.
Canton 44	St. Paul pfd 58
Western U. Tel 74%	Wabash 373
Quicksilver 22%	Wabash pfd 65
Adams Express105	Ft. Wayne 931
Wells, Fargo 89	Terre Haute 7
American Express 6014	Terre Haute pfd 23
U. S. Express 70	Chicago & Alton 103
Pacific Mail 43%	Chicago & Alton pfd.105
New York Central 99%	Ohio & Misssissippi, 26
Erie 31%	Cleve., Cin. & Col 72
Erie pfd 48	Chi., Bur. & Quincy,105
Harlem	Lake Shore 76
Harlem pfd125	Indiana Central 18
Michigan Central 73	Illinois Central 97
Pittsburg & Ft. W 87%	Union Pacific bonds, 83
Northwestern 48%	Union Pacific stocks, 27
Northwestern pfd 60	Central Pacific stock, 90
Rock Island 102 4	Boston, Hart, & Erie 1
Man Tomor Control 1071	Del., Lack, & West'n. 1073
New Jersey Central. 107%	Dely sates. & West H. 101)

West Superior st, 79 ft w of Noble st, n f, 25x
123 ft, dated June 29
Bayton st, 172 ft n of Centre st, w f, 60x125 ft,
dated June 29
Bayton st, 172 ft n of Centre st, w f, 60x125 ft,
dated May 7. ...

Vest Indiams st, 96 ft so of Hoyne sv, s f, 24x121
Angley st, 182 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f,
20\(\text{2112}\)\text{/s} ft, dated June 22

West Indiams st, 96 ft so of Hoyne sv, s f, 24x122
ft, dated June 2.

Howest, 267\(\text{/s}\) ft n of Centre st, e f, 20x124\(\text{/s}\)
ft, dated June 2.

Howest, 267\(\text{/s}\) ft n of Centre st, e f, 20x124\(\text{/s}\)
ft, dated Feb. 5.

Gurley st, 25 ft e of Morgan st, n f, 25x80 ft,
with brilding, dated July 25, 1873.

Thirteenth st, 144 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 24x125
ft, dated July 2.

Homan sv, bet Sixteenth and Eighteenth sts, e
f, 200x125 ft, dated May 30.

Fulion st, 80 e-10 ft w of Fairfield av, n f, 44
8-10x110 ft, dated June 2.

West Van Buren st, s e cor of Francisco st, n f,
27 93-100x100 ft, dated June 2.

Lota 30 and 81, Block 1 of Inil's Block 12, e \(\text{/s}\)

Sec 29, 40, 14, dated July 2.

Drexel avenue boulevard, 8\(\text{/s}\) ft n of Fortyfirst st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 1.

Parife av, 165 ft n of Fortieth st, e f, 25x161\(\text{/f}\)
ft, dated July 2.

Lot 8, in Block 3, of Hubbard et al, part of n e
\(\text{/s}\) Soc, 4, 88, 14, dated July 3.

Lot 46, Block 2, 67 Hubbard et al, part of n e
\(\text{/s}\) Soc, 3, 88, 14, dated July 3.

Lot 46, Block 5, of Hoyt et al s \(\text{/s}\) a w \(\text{/s}\) of s

Lot 46, Block 5, of Hoyt et al s \(\text{/s}\) a w \(\text{/s}\) of s

Lot 46, Block 5, of Hoyt et al s \(\text{/s}\) a w \(\text{/s}\) of s

Lot 46, Block 5, of Hoyt et al s \(\text{/s}\) a w \(\text{/s}\) of s

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Lot 46, Block 5, of Hoyt et al s \(\text{/s}\) a w \(\text{/s}\) of s

Lot 46, Block 5, of Hoyt et al s \(\text{/s}\) a w \(\text{/s}\) of s

	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	
Flour, bris	4.977		6:111		
Wheat, bu	80,160	On the second	48.084		
Corn, bu			704.945		
Oate, bu	85,690			******	
Rye, bu	740				
Bariey, bu					
Grass seed, ibs	6 500		74 996	*******	
Flax seed, fbs	29 180				
Broom corn, ths	108 160		19 170		
Qured meats, fbs	94 000		895 900		
Beef, bris			85		
Pock, bris	70		1 796		
Lard, Ra	99 200				
Tailow, he	0 445		80,040		
Dotton De	194 207		50,060		
Butter, lbs	15 000		98,280		
Live hogs, No	15,028		9,233	******	
Cattle, No	2,718	******	1,009	******	
Sheep, No	791				
Hides, the	120,652		232,930		
Highwines, bris	145	******	559		
Wool, the			259,147		
Potatoes, bu	1,489				
Lumber, No. feet	7621.000				
Faingles, No	1890,000		1198,000		
Lath, No	4429,000	Department of			
Sait brie	8 500		4 100		

6,580 4,107 The following figures are furnished by the Produce Exchange:

Game, pkgs 622 143

Cases, pkgs 622 143

Cases, bus 2,801 60

Beans, bu 70 10

Hoys, is 9,603 3,600

Fig. pkgs 300 104

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city consumption: 1,019 bu wheat, 1,094 bu corn,

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city consumption: 1,019 bu wheat, 1,094 bu corn, 519 bu oats, 443 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 251 cars wheat, 724 cars corn, 22 cars cats, 2 cars rye. Also, by canal, 12,000 bu high mixed corn, 33,100 bu No. 2 do, and 4,000 bu No. 2 cats. Total (1,059 cars), 469,000 bu. Inspected out: 56,640 bu wheat, 541,192 bu corn, and 9,033 bu cats.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during a local one, and there was not much one, and there was not much

•	sponding weeks ending as date	u.	
	RECEIPTS.		
	July 3,	June 27,	July 5
	1874.	1874.	1873
	Flour, bris 33,908	32,543	31,403
	Wheat, bu 508,922	470,713	431,430
	Corn. bn	2,267,713	792,290
8	Oats, bu	322,652	427,630
8	Rye, bu 3,069	6,277	18,120
7.0	Barley, bu	1,056	1,980
y	Live hogs, No 62,326	69,242	60,511
	Cattle, No 15,057	20,260	14,370
٤	SHIPMENTS.		
d	Flour bris 26,550	30,710	37,002
	Wheat, bu 268,674	807,155	372,375
	Corn, bu	1,513,115	998,441
e	Oats, bu 194,059	257,091	737,043
3	Rye, bu 2,471	2,315	36,524
3	Barley, bu 8.403	4,529	4,875
8	Live hogs, No 3 7.073	55,148	48,977
	Cattle, No 8,067	16,008	11,667

*Includes all cut mests except shoulders and S. P. hams.

Flour was in rather better demand, at about the same prices, though buyers generally tried to obtain reductions. A few lots were taken by shippers, and the local trade was fairly represented, in spite of Eastern duliness. Our receipts are less in volume than recently. Bran was quiet and steady. Sales were reported of 125 bris white winter extras on private terms; 50 bris spiring extras (patent) at \$5.00; 100 bris do (Minn.) at \$6.00; 50 bris do at \$5.50; 1,900 bris do at \$5.50; 100 bris do at \$5.50; 100 bris do at \$5.50; 100 bris do, low, at \$4.80; 925 bris do on private terms; 100 bris spars at \$13.50, on track; 10 tons do at \$11.50, free on board; 10 tons middlings at \$16.00, free on board. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to good waite winters. \$5.00 & 6.50 Choice do. 7.00 & 8.00 Red winters. \$5.50 & 6.50 Medium to fair do. 5.00 & 6.124 Good to choice spring extras. \$5.50 & 6.50 Fatent dos. 7.00 & 8.00 Fair to choice spring, superfine. \$5.50 & 6.50 Fatent dos. 7.00 & 8.00 Fair to choice spring, superfine. \$5.50 & 6.50 Fatent dos. 7.00 & 8.00 Fair to choice spring, superfine. \$5.50 & 6.50 Fatent dos. 7.00 & 8.00 & 6.124 Good to choice spring, superfine. \$5.50 & 6.50 Fatent dos. 7.00 & 8.00 & 6.50 Fair to choice spring, superfine. \$5.50 & 6.50 Fatent dos. 7.00 & 8.00 & 6.50 Fair to choice spring, superfine. \$5.50 & 6.50 Fatent dos. 7.00 & 8.00 Fair to choice spring, superfine. \$5.50 & 6.50 Fatent dos. 7.00 & 8.00 Fair to choice spring, superfine. \$5.50 & 6.50 Fatent dos. 7.00 & 8.00 Fair to choice spring, superfine. \$5.50 & 6.50 Fatent dos. 7.00 & 8.00 Fair to choice spring, superfine. \$5.50 & 6.50 Fatent dos. 7.00 & 8.00 udes all out meats except shoulders and S. P.

THE CHRACO DARK THRINGS, SATURDAY, JILY & 1994.

THE CHRACO DARK THRINGS, SATURDAY, JILY & 1994.

THE CHRACO DARK THRINGS SATU

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 3.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at 51.84@1.88.

BEANS—Were quiet at \$2.00@2.05 for mediums.

BUTTER—The demand for cnoice table butter continues in excess of the supply, and the market just now displays a firm tone. We again advance our quotations of choice yellow 10, or to 22@250. In a small way higher figures have been paid. Medium grades are stoadier, in sympathy. Common is firm and in good demand. We now quote: Choice yellow, 2@250; medium to good grades, 16@160; inferior to common, 16@164.

BAGGING—Grain bags are moving on a pretty liberal scale, and prices still show an advancing tendency. Other goods in the list rule moderate y active at steady rates. We repeat our quotations: Stark, 340; Lewiston A, 33%c; American A, 29%c; Amoskeag, 300; Otter Creek, 31c; buriap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 17@190; gunnies, single, 17@180; do double, 27@280; wool sacks, 57@360.

BROOM-CORN—The demand is still for small lots to meet current wants. Prices are unchanged, as follows; Choice burl, 8@3%c; do axtra, 80; corn that will work itself into a choice burl broom, 7@27g.0; for good do, 6@66; good to choice stalk braid, 7c; inferior brush, 6@5%c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet. The supply of all materials is fair. Michigan stucco, \$2.50; New York stucco, casting, \$2.2@3.60; Utics and Akron cement, \$7.00@1.80 brl; lime in bulk, 70@30c; ilme (bris), \$1.00@1.10 ptil; white sand, pbrl, \$1.50@1.200.

CHEESE—Is steady. A fair local and country demand cement, \$7.00@1.80 ptrl; lime in bulk, 70@30c; lime for site of the state of the demand exists at the annexed range of prices; York factory, 11%e12c; Western do, 10%@11%c; low grades. 5@3c.

COAL—Hard coal is meeting with more inquiry and is firm at the quotations. There is also a fair demand for bituminous varieties, but prices are only indifferently statement. We guote: Lehigh, prepared, \$2.50@1.00; Erica and Waigut Hill, \$5.60; indiana Oannel, \$7.00; Eric and Waigut Hill, \$5.60; indiana Oannel, \$7.00; Eric and Waigut Hill, \$5.60; indiana Oannel, \$7.00; in

LEATHER—Trade remains quiet, with mariation in prices. Below are the currences: 35@ 37 34 38 38 40 60 90 70 4 1.00 25 28 22 2 22 1.15 1.30 1.00 2 1.15 30 2 33 27 3 30 30 30 City upper, No. 1, % ft.
Country upper,
Collar, % ft.
Calf, city.
Calf, country.

OAE.

Colf.

Colf.

Colf.

Colf.

Colf.

Colf.

Colf.

Colf.

Colf.

**Toga 1.35

Kip.

**Toga 1.35

Kip.

**Toga 1.35

Kip.

**Toga 1.35

Kip.

**Toga 1.35

**Toga 1.35

**Toga 1.35

**Toga 1.30

lo, 8%c. ZINO—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10%c;

SOLDER-NO. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD-Pig, 7%c; bar, 8% (29c; lead pipe, 8%c; cut do, 8%c.

Sinker Inco-Pul casks, 10c; less quantity, 10%c; alais, 8/c.

Sinker Inco-Pul casks, 10c; less quantity, 10%c; alais, 8/c.

Sinker Inco-Pul casks, 10c; less quantity, 10%c; alais, 8/c.

Sinker Inco-Pul casks, 10c; less quantity, 10%c; alais, 8/c.

Sinker Inco-Pul casks, 10c; less quantity, 10%c; alais, 8/c.

Sinker Inco-Pul casks, 10c; less quantity, 10%c; alais, 8/c.

Galvanized Inco-Pul casks, 10c; No. 28, 10c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

Wirk-Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11%c; 13 and 14, 12%c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fearce wire, 6c.

NAILS-Continue active, the demand being stimulated by the low prices. The market is very firm, and there is a probability that manufacturers will advance rates at their meeting in Pittaburg on Monday next, Quotations: 23(360d, per keg, \$2.75 net; 3d and 8d do, \$4.00; 9d do, \$4.25; 4d do, \$4.00; 3d do, \$3.25; 3d do, fine, \$4.75; clinch, \$6.25.

NAVAL STORES-Ropes were in good demand and firm: Manulla rope, \$7 ht, 15c; sissirope, \$7 ht, 14c, 18c, 20c; tarred rope, \$7 ht, 16c; sissirope, \$7 ht, 14c, 18c, 20c; tarred rope, \$7 ht, 16c; sissirope, \$7 ht, 14c, 18c, 20c; tarred rope, \$7 ht, 16c; sissirope, \$7 ht, 14c, 18c, 20c; tarred rope, \$7 ht, 17c, 18c; on this department, and prices were generally well suutained, timesed alone showing weakness. Is will suutained, timesed alone showing weakness. Is will suutained, timesed alone showing weakness.

Solde, \$6,00; pich, \$7 br, \$5,00G6,00; tar, \$7 br, 14.76 ge, 50c; 0c, boiled, \$1.00g1,00; tarrity pure, \$1.00; \$2.00; \$1.00 boiled, \$1.00g1,00; tarrity pure, \$1.00; \$2.00 per tot. \$1.00g1,00; tarrity attacted, see and the suutained in now offering at 96g99c, and boiled at \$1.00g1,00; tarrity of the suutained see and see

attle-	Texas, t	hrough di	OV08		1,50@3,2
50 744		CATTI	E SALES.		
No.	200			Av.	Price.
12 media	am stee	rs		1,108	65 125
119 choic	esteers			1,241	6.05
- 51 choice	e steers			1,273	6,00
54 Texas	cattle	**** **** **	**********	751	2.15
105 Texas	s steers		*********	948	4.00
21 stock	steers .			904	4,00
14 media	am stee	TB		1,173	5,35
82 good	steers.			1,296	5,75
23 Texas	s steers.			785	2.75
39 Texas	steers			934	3.50
* 39 Texas	steers.			916	3,50
22 Texas	steers.			850	8,30
47 Texas	steers.			1,370	6,35
15 media	am stee	rs		1,255	5,40
16 good	steers.	*******		1,403	5,75
26 choice	e steers.			1,220	5.85
16 choice	e steers.		**********	1,301	5.75
17 choice	BLOOTS		***********	1,218	5,75
17 choice	e steers			1,332	5.90
36 mediu	ım stee	rs		1,186	5,35
43 media	im stee	rs		1,194	4,90
40 choice	e steers			1,242	6,75
					6,00
					5,25
16 extra	steers.			1,336	6,25
34 good	steers			1,214	5,50
21 Texas	cattle.			825	2,75
20 Texas	cattle.			930	2,75
32 Texas	cattle.			1,249	4,8714
21 Texas	cattle.	*******		946	4.25
34 good i	steers			1,120	6.70
15 good	steers			1,382	6,70
162 good	steers.			1,202	5.65
51 choice	steers.			.1,235	8,80
			or to sweet w		Wa As

HOGS—Were firm, owing to small receipts. No de-cided advance was established, however, except for choice Philadelphia hogs, which were up 10@15 per 10 hs. Sales were at 35.308.23 for poor to extra, with most of the trading at \$5.60@5.75. The market clease.

combing, 62c; fine unwashed, 35c; coarsed and me-dium, unwashed, 36@38c; tub-washed, 56@55c; extra and merino pulled, 42@45c; No. 1 and super pulled, 136444c.

The New York Dry Goods Market.

New York July 3.—Business quiet with commission houses to-day, and jobbing and importing branches dull. Market for cotton goods quiet at generally unchanged prices. Barker's mills bleached shirtings advanced to 12½c; brown drills in brisk request and scarce in first hands. Heavy cassimeres, suttings, and worsted coatings continue fairly sotive.

Pittsburg Oil Market.
Privature, July 3.—Orude, steady; Union Line
quoted at 3256; other lines 30c, on cars; rafined,
dull; July nominally 125c; August, 125c.

PRITENUES, July 2.—Corde, steady; Union Line quoted at 82/5¢; other lines 90¢, on cars; refused, dull; July nominally 13/5¢; August, 12/5¢.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NE

OswEGO, July 3.—Beandedurs—Wheat dulls set-white Michigan, \$1.60; No. 1 Milway Wheat dulls quiet at 72c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 3.—Corrow—Quiet; midding, 16%c.

Busaborrors—Flour dull and un-hanged. Wheat
dull and lower except for highest grades; sample loss
strictly prime to fancy new red. \$1.550

Schr Hungarian, Kingston, 15,828 bu corn.
Prop Brocklyn, Ogdennburg and other peris, 10,000 be
corn, 456 bris flour, 31 bris pork, 6 bris beef,
and sundries.
Schr LaSslie, Ringston, 18,272 bu wheat,
Schr LaSslie, Ringston, 12,221 bu wheat,
Schr E. M. Portch, Pt. Colborne, 90,205 be corn.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Engle Harbor and intermediate
ports, 2,783 bu outs, and sundries.
Schr Floetwing, Buffalo, 19,865 bu corn.
And 38 vensels cleared light.

Lake Freights

Were quiet and steady at 4c for corn to Buffale, and
The to Kingston; also 6c for wheat to Kingston;
Carsters: To Buffalo—Schre North Caps and Acontia,
corn at 6c; schr Sunnyside, costs at 3g,c; prop Cubs
wheat and corn, and prop Nebraska, corn and dis
through. To Kingston—Schr Light Guard, wheat 8; To Cawago—Schr This.le, corn atrige. To Sards
nin—Schre Emms Mayos and Ishpining, corn through
Total, 9; capacity, 23,000 be wheat, 180,000 bu cm,
and 80,000 bu eats. After Change the schr E. E.
Portich was taken for corn to Buffalo at 4c; schr Is
Salle, wheat to Kingston at 8c; sohr Otter, wheat 9
Prescott at 9 Mc. Capacity, 31,000 bu wheat, 20,000 be
corn.

Vessels Passed Derreit.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribuse.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—Afternoon—Passed UpPrope Canisteo, Fred Kelly and barges, Jors, Bevans and barges; barks Arabia, E. Jones, Peshingschre Warmington, Swepstakes, Emerald, HurnJessie, Scarth, R. Winslow, Jannis Graham, Grein,
Wilder, H. Folger, Gerrit Smith, Foster, Jane 24,
West Side, Olyde, John Mages, G. Sherman, Breside,
Passed Down—Prope Waverly, Mary Jarselt, Saldon and barges; schre M. C. Upser, Danisard, G. 4
Magill.

Vessels Passed Port Huren.

Special Dissatch to The Chicago Primer.

Port Huron, July 3.—Africano Primer.

Propa Bi, Albana, Plymouth, J. S. Fay with elements.

Racdes, Chamberlain with schr John Martin; shat C. J. Megil, Caristian Misson, J. S. Minor.

Winn.—Northeast, light; weather fine.

Poar Honon, Mich., July 3.—Evening.—Down-Prope Gity of Toledo, Idaho; schr Frank Orswind.

Ur.—Prope Jaya, Camisteo, China; schrz John Mages, Clyde, West Side, Jane, Beil, Margaret Muin, Spries, Aidee Richards, Arabia, Emarald, Huron; and Frank, Good Biological Misson, School and Carlot, July 3.—Lydo, D. M. Harani, School and Carlot, July 3.—Lydo, D. M. Harani, School and C. Hander, Martin, School and C. Hander, Martin, S. Sub to do; Hunter, Martin, S. Sub to do; Hunter, Martin, S. Sub to do; Benran, Seneca, 6,000 bu do; Martin, J. S. Sub to do; Misson, S. Su

Miscellaneous.

ORIGAGO.

The schr Ellingwood coinded with the schr J. d.

King yesterday. The former lost her jibboom, and latter had her main rigging slightly damaged.

—Fourth of July will be calebrated by the men in a becoming manner. All the vessels in harbor will display their fags and colors, and somether will make excursion trips during the day.

—Goodrich's steamers have been finely described with fags and evergreens in honor of the Fourth. The Chicago, Menumonea, and Sheboygan will make her trips to Evanston. Capt. Spencer of the Superior Live

saichel of Cothes. One the care in the guity party.

—The Northern Transportation Company's stern, plying between this city and Ordensburg. As a city as a priential passenger-traffic this season. The processing a spiential passed Detroit Wednesdey, had beard forty passengers, who are making the trip for the country passengers, who are making the trip for the country passengers, who are making the trip for the country of th

LITERATI

ribe Great Ice AGE, AND E ANTIGURY OF MAN. By Jame F. G. S., of H. M. Geological With Maps and Interfactions, York: D. Appleton & Co. Intelligent American reades the theory of glacuers, which rears past an interesting an nent in the person of the From time to time he was in lishing in our prominent; sticles upon the subject, was means of disseminating as alsases a general knowledge which the glacial hypothes present work, like the paper to which we have alluded, is specialists, and is written judge for themselves of the conclusions which god the record of events writte The bulk of the

of the Northern Hemis the history of the glacial p folded, and the prin onelusions:

Upwards of 200,000

quence of the eccentric

combined with precession
intensely severe climate

Hamisphare, A vas

intensely savers elimate pren Hemisphere. A vast a Northern Europe and Amedivisions between mounts continents and islands. Se sented a desolate scene of process of time, this periopassed away; the summenthe winters less bitter; thack to the mountains, an clothed and peopled the piralle something like parter in Britain. Then the his elements were natives of I to bloom the tiger, and the

A HISTORY OF NEW SWEDE MENTS ON THE RIVES DELAWS LIUS, Provost of the Swedish and Esctor of the Old Swedish Del. Translated from the S duction and Notes, by William Member of the Historical So-cie. Philiadelphia: Publicati Ical Society of Pennsylvania, An interesting chapter in

under the direction of Peter M landed on the shores of the D a purchase from the Indiana of extending from Cape Henlope The colony was noder the Swedish Government, and with provisions, ammunition, suitable for traffic with the na tions from the House Govern served a pacific policy toward it was strictly adhered to while the possession of their territory ably owing to the kin which the Swedes had the native tribes of Pennaylva Penn was afterward enabled to relations with them in his pur in consequence of the decim country, the Swedish colonists assistance after their arrival frumbers were reinforced in several ship-loads of emigran voyage of six months across the mesfety at the little forts of tina, which had been throw tions from the Home C

tina, which had been throw settlers from the stacks of the N class from the savages of the Southers from the stacks of the N contested with them the right the Delaware.

For seventeen years the communian an independent exity of the State of the New Amsterdam with 600 or 7 the two forts, which were garn more than 150 Swedes, and to the entire territory of the coldretaned their acquisition but when it was wrested from the Enghah, who claimed the cound iscovery. In 1538, the Swedes mere handful at the time of the Dutch, had increased to about getsined the simple faith of but, from the incapanity by surviving minister, they but the services of the making known their appropriate the surviving minister, they but the Delaware with minister books, and assistance in builds buring the first forty years of mission was superintended by the Delaware with minister books, and assistance in builds buring the first forty years of mission was superintended by the father of the well-known of the beginning the first forty years of mission was superintended by the father of the well-known substitution, and suffering from sement.

The Rev. Mr. Israel Aereshu years Commissary to the Swedish Government less the hast at stime when Sweden we be admired the third of the Swedish progress of their several will interesting detail, and acide hook its name from the mode of verts by plunging. The sect was by Conrad Beisel, a Leiman B following the life of a hermit bablished a community at E County, Pa. Although celibactory in the society, it was an aingle men and women dwalt a sere, associating freely, her affairs of life. At the time of the termit of the page of the condition of the same of the society, it was an aingle men and women dwalt a sere, associating freely, her affairs of life. At the time of the same of the society of the same of t

Training of Chi TRE PARENTS' MANUAL; OR, TRAINING, By BIRAN OSCUTT The Class-Book of Proce and J

d unchanged; lard quies

Western reserve, 12@12%or 12,4@250, 12,6 12%0, July ; 12%0

ZELAND:

3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat
d, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.15. Com
mged,
steady and unchanged.

MPHIS.

ry to prime, 18@250. RINE.

Lake, bark.

rage, July &

himber. ARED. ake, 2 tons of feed, 10 bris verse City, 1,000 bu cals, 00 ica.

10. 33,000 bu corm.
200 bu corn.
37,000 bu corn.
10. 44,000 bu corn.
10. 44,000 bu corn.
10. 44,000 bu corn.
10. 500 bu corn.
11. 500 bu corn.
12. 500 bu corn.
13. 500 bu corn.
14. 504 bu corn.
15. 1 bri lard and sundries.
15. 46,344 bu corn.
15. 7,922 bu wheel, 10,006 bu 0 bu eats, 1 case lard, grop, 24,105 bu corn, alo, 25,241 bu corn, alo, 25,500 bu corn, 29 bu corn.

, 40 bris flour, 1 bri best, 1 and sundries. 65,014 bu corn. Tale, 18,500 bu corn. 21,400 bu corn. Huron, 21,356 bu corn, 200 ork, and sundries.

en, 50 bris pork, 200 bris 9 rolls leather, 31 bris pork,

272 bu wheat, bu wheat, orns, 20,205 bu corn. Harbor and intermediate and sundries, ,865 bu corn. reights
for corn to Buffalo, and
for wheat to Kingston.
North Cape and Acontias,
oats at 3 4 c; prop Guba,
Northacka, corn and case
hr Light Guard, wheat si
a, corn at7 4 c. To Sardine
d Ishpining, corn through,
wheat, 150,000 bu corn,
'Changs the achr E. M.
to Buffalo at 4c; schr Le
8c; schr Otter, wheat to
81,000 bu wheat, 20,000 be

sed Detroit.

the Chicago Tribune.

Alternoon—Passan Urand barges, Jora, Habila, E. Jones, Peshtigo;
stakes, Emerald, Huron,
Jenny Graham, Groten,
smith, Foster, Jane Bell,
lages, G. Sherman, River

Port Huren.

to Chicago Pribune.

tarnoon—Passed Downe.

h, J. S. Fay with schr

schr John Martin; schr

schr John Martin; schr

y 3—Evening.—Downe.

; schr Frank Crawford.

China; schra John Ma
Boil, Margaret Muir, SunEmerald, Huren; bas

signs Canal.

5 p. m.—Assiver—Peter a corn; Ontario, Ottario, Ottario, Kankakee Feeder, 4, 30 Peeder, 5, 200 bu do; InHunier, Marseilles, 5, 500 bu do; 0.

9. m.—Assiver—Dan15 bu wheat; Lity, Morria,
16, Marseilles, 6,000 bu do; 0.

19. m.—Assiver—Dan15 bu wheat; Lity, Morria,
16, 54,329 ft lumber, 150 m, 50 bu corn,
16, 54,329 ft lumber, 150 m, 50 m lumber; Elizabeth,
167 ft lumber; Elizabeth,
167 ft lumber; 200 bris,
1687 ft lumber, 200 bris,
1687 ft lumber, 200 bris,
1687 ft lumber, 15 m lath,
1687 ft lumber, 15 m lath,
1688 ft lumber, 15 m lath,
1688 ft lumber, 15 m lath,
1698 ft lumber, 15 m lath,
1698 ft lumber, 200 bris,

sistion Company's stemi-and Ordensburg, are do-fic this season. The prop-uroit wednesday, had on are making the trip from edistance they traval it as required in about its

LITERATURE.

The Glacial Period.

FREGRAT ICE AGE, AND ITS RELATION TO THE
ASTROLLY OF MAN. By JAMES GERIE, F. R. S. E.,
F. G. S., of H. M. Geological Survey of Scotland.

With Mars and Illustrations, 12mo., pp. 565. New
York: D. Appleton & Co.

with Mars and Huntrations, 12mo., pp. 885. New york: D. Appiston & Co.
Intelligent American readers are familiar with the theory of glaciers, which has had for many years past an interesting and, persuasive exponent in the person of the late Prof. Agaesiz. From time to time he was in the habit of publishing in our prominent periodicals popular sticles upon the subject, which were an efficient means of disseminating among unscientifical sisses a general knowledge of the facts upon which the glacial hypothesis is based. The present work, like the papers of Prof. Agaesiz to which we have alluded, is addressed to non-spacialists, and is written with a clearness and fallness of detail which will enable them to induce for themselves of the reasonableness of fallness of detail which will change them to judge for themselves of the reasonableness of the conclusions which geology has drawn from the record of events written on the surface of the easth during the glacial epoch of her history. The balk of the volume is occupied with a study of the loose and incoherent materials, such as sand, gravel, and clay, which overlie the rocks stand gravel, and clay, which overlie the rocks is and gravel, and clay, which overlie the rocks is the Northern Hemisphere, and of the evidences which point to their origin and mode of deposition. In the course of this investigation, the history of the glacial period is completely unfolded, and the principles by which glacial phenomenaars interpreted are thoroughly explained. Particular stress is laid upon the successive climatal chappes that obtained during the glacial spech, and upon the geologic age of those deposits which hold the earliest traces of man. Having traversed this wide field of inquiry with travescing panns and ability, the author gathers up, as the results of his research, the following speciusions:

mis provisions, ammunition, and merchandise snitable for traffic with the natives. By instructions from the Home Govornment, they preserved a pacific policy toward the Indians, which was strictly adhered to while they remained in possession of their territory. It was probably owing to the kindly impression which the Swedes had produced upout the native tribes of Fennsylvania that William Penn was afterward enabled to establish friendly relations with them in his purchase of the soil. In consequence of the decline of the mother-country, the Swedish colonists received but little assistance after their arrival in America. Their numbers were reinforced in 1643 and 1647 by several ship-loads of emigrants, which, after a voyage of six months across the ocean, debarked in safety at the little forts of Nassau and Christina, which had been thrown up to defend the estilers from the savages of the wilderness, and also from the attacks of the Natherlanders, which contested with them the right to the shores of the Delawre.

For seventeen years the colony was able to maintain an independent existence; but, in 1755, Peter Stuyvessant sailed down upon it from New Amsterdam with 600 or 700 mem, captured the two forts, which were garnisoned by scarcely more than 150 Swedes, and took possession of the entire territory of the colony. The Dittch retained their acquisition but about the years, when it was wrested from them in turn by the Englash, who claimed this country by priority of discovery. In 1698, the Swedes, who were a more bandful at the time of their defeat by the Dutch, bad increased to shout 1,000. They still retained the simble faith of their aricostors; but, from the incapacity by age of their only surviving minister, they were left with-but the services of the Church. On making known their spiritual needs to Charles XI., King of Swedes, the "Swedish nission in America" was established, which, from the first forty years of its existence, the mission was superintended by Bishop Soedborg,—the father of the well-known Ed

the with an 100 Swedes, and took possession of the sufficient of the sufficient of the colory. The Division of the sufficient of the control of the sufficient of the sufficie

of "The Teachers' Mannai," which was published by the same author two years ago. The advice which it contains sith regard to the training of children is the very best. The writer has evidently matured his ideas through much study and long experience. It is unfortunate that he has allowed himself to be hampered in the expression of his thought by the mannersms of a sermonistic style, which detracts seriously from the directness and pointedness of his application. The immunerable good and true things he has said would have ten-fold their present force and charm had they been couched in the straightforward and familiar language of conversation. If ministers and teachers could but learn to take to the multitude as to one man, with the same plain, positive directness, their arguments would hit the mark a bundred times where they now scatter and waste their efficacy.

scatter and waste their efficacy.

"Clarissa Harlowe.??

LEISURE-HOUR SERIES: CLARISSA; OR, THE History for a Young Lady. By Samuel. Rosandary additional explanation. The story which Mrs. Stenhouse relates bears upon its face every evidence of being a candid, straightforward statement of fact. It makes no pretense to literature in the press in a prolonged series of eight volumes. Its author has been properly termed "the father of the English novel," as he was the first to introduce the romance of private and domestic life into English heterature. Before he conceived the happy idea of "Pamela," and followed it up by "Clarissa Harlowe" and "Sir Charles Grandison," the first to introduce the romance of private and domestic life into English heterature. Before he conceived the happy idea of "Pamela," and followed it up by "Clarissa Harlowe" and "Sir Charles Grandison," the first to introduce the romance of private and domestic life into English heterature. Before he conceived the happy idea of "Pamela," and followed it up by "Clarissa Harlowe" and "Sir Charles Grandison," the first to introduce the romance of private and domestic life into English heterature. Before he conceived the happy idea of "Pamela," and followed it up by "Clarissa Harlowe" and "Sir Charles Grandison," the first to introduce the romance of private and domestic life into English novel." It is an additional explanation. The story which Mrs. Stenhouse relates bears upon its face every evidence of being a candid, straightforward any additional explanation. The story which Mrs. Stenhouse relates bears upon its face every evidence of being a candid, straightforward any additional explanation. The story which wit stenhouse relates bears upon its face every evidence of being a candid, straightforward any attainment of fact. It makes no pretense to literary finish, neither does it strive after sensation. The story which was the teary finish, at rustworthy exposition of Mormon fath and preventions.

The tenor of the book is, of course, very bad, but it

Charles Summer.
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF CHARLES SUMMER:
HIS BOYROOD, EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC CARFER.
BY ELIES NAKON, Author of "The Life of the Hon.
Henry Wilson,"etc. 12mo., pp. 356. Boston: B. B.
Rüssell, 55 Cornhill.
For a brief biography of Charles Summer, the

present work deserves to be commended. It gives as just and comprehensive an idea of the man, the citizen, the scholar, and the statesman, man, the citizen, the scholar, and the statesman, as we could expect to find compressed within the limits of a duodecime volume. The author rises fairly to the level of his theme, and discusses the carear of Sumner, in its private and public relations, with becoming dignity, discrimination, and sympathy. It is not the complete and masterful biography, worthy in every respect of the departed baro, which the world will expect eventually to have; but meanwhile it serves an excellent purpose in presenting a faithful sketch of one whom every admirer of

then, rising slowly and painfully from his bed, opened a closel-door and banace the garment to the old here. The actum was striking. Mr. Summer was bending sightly and supporting himself by resting his hand upon the bed, while Capt. Brown stood as erect as a pillar, holding up the blood-besmeared cost, and intently examing it. The old man said nothing, but his lips were compressed, and his eyes shone like polished steel.

inhed steel.

Mormonism.

"TELL IT ALL:" THE STORY OF A LIKE'S EXPERINGE IN MORMONISM. AN AUTORIOGRAPHY. By Mrs. T. B. H. SYNHOUSE, of Sait Lake City, for More than Twenty Years the Wife of a Mormon Messionary and Elder. With Interductory Referse by strategy and Strategy and Interductory and Elder Referse and Strategy and Elder Referse bears upon its face every evidence of being a candid, straightforward statement of fact. It makes no pretense to literary finish, neither does it strive after sensational effect, but is undoubtedly what it claims, a trustworthy exposition of Mormon faith and

the control of the co

LAFAYETTE, IND.

LAFAYETTE, IND.

Correspondence of The Chicage Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jane 29, 1874.

This city is one of the most substantial in the State. Her buildings are of the best class, and many of them will compare favorably with those of any other city in the West. Her banking capital is tanger than that of any other city in the State. Many of her wholesale houses are not surpassed by any outside of Chicago. All the principal streets are paved with Nicolson. The drives through the suburbs are unsurpassed for magnificent scenery and fine roads. The residences are of a handsome style of architecture, many being perfect palaces, among which I might mention those of Mr. Fowler, President of the National State Bank; Mr. Earl, Congressman Orth, Mesars. Taylor, Reynolds, Spears, and others, which have no superiors this side of the palatial residences on the Hudson River. The society is equal to that of any other city. In fact, Lafayette is a city of which any State would be an ornament to a large city. The churches are numerous, and handsome edifices; the hotel-accommodation all that could be wished for. The press is represented by the Dispatch (Democratic), Courier (Republican), and Journal (Iodependent),—all daily, and all ably edited. There are a great many large manufactories in full operation. The Purdue University (State Agricultural College) is located here. The public school buildings are handsome and commodious.

The politics of this county is pretty badly mixed, and seither party feels very positive of the result this fall. The Batter Liquor law appears to be a bone of contention between the parties. In some counties the Democratic nominating conventions have indoreed it, and in others they have ignored it and the Republicans have inforced it. Both parties are working hard to get the vote of the Grangers and the temperance element.

Five railroads centre here, and more are being built. The wholesale trade is increasing very rapidly. The people claim is population of 80,000. For a city of its size, it can boast

curious record. It is dated Oct. 27, 1715, and reads as follows:

Oil French reported to me how, in company with some other gentlemen from New Castle, on the 10th inst., he had seen on the King's way iseding to Maryland, about 12 miles from this place, a tree upon which it had rained for a fortnight, whilst the sky was clear and without any sign of rain elaewhere. This tree is a young black-oak, about 19 inches around at the bottom, over which so much rain falls, both by day and by night, that every one who stands under it becomes wet, as did also the Colonel himself, and yet there was no sign of moisture on the ground below it. For greater certainty as to whether the rain fell from the branches and leaves, or from the atmosphere also, a young man climbed to the top of the tree, and found that the rain descended quits abundantly from the sky. Furthermore, the distinguished Colonel related that the remarkable case was first noticed on the 3d of October, and continued until the 17th day of the same month, when a thoughtless servant, in his drink, cut the tree down, and so the rain ceased to come from it.

A second record of a similar nature is dated two years after:

A second record of a similar nature is dated two years after:

Ost. 17, 1717, the pastor was called over the Brandy-wins to John Tosawas, there to administer the Lord's Supper to Henry Stedham's sick wife. Whilst on the way thither, Henry Stedham's sick wife. Whilst on the way thither, Henry Stedham's sick wife. Whilst on the way thither, Henry Stedham's sick wife. Whilst on the way there king's highway, on its left side as one goes to hithedelphia,—one tree in front of the other, on a stony ridge, onposite the land of Hans Peterson, who lives near Skylpot Creek. It seemed to rain under these trees, but nowhere slee, whilst the sky was overywhere clear, and the sun shiring, without the least doud that could produce rain. On the day before, being the 16th of October, Henry Stedham, his mother, and Mich'l Meyer, had first noticed the rain; and now, on the 17th of October, when the pastor came to those trees at mid-day, the day being clear and the sun shiring, he saw with astonishment how the rain came dropping down in small drops under the first tree, but not so thickly as under the second; and this rain was so clear to the eye that one could see every drop upon leaf, last, and clothes; which, although they soon dried, yet we could both observe and taste the moisture, though this taste was not different from that of other rain-water. Towards evening, on my return, when the sum was something more than an hour high, I saw still more distinctly this rain opposite to the sum, whilst it was to be seen nowhere else around, although we looked for it duite carefully in various places in the forest. From which we rain safely decide that this was a peculiar phenomenon, not unike that seen some two years since on the King's highway, on the elber side of New Castle.

The matural order of plants called Cactacem includes some of the most strange and whimsical forms of yearstation known to the bottanist. They

The matural order of plants called Cactacses includes some of the most strangs and whimsical forms of vegetation known to the botanist. They belong exclusively to the Western Hemisphere,—the various species which seem, from their abundance and luxuriant growth, to be natives of Spain, Sicily, and Southern Europe, having all been translated at an early day from their original home in the Americas. The species, which are estimated at 500 to 800, are confined chiefly to the regions in or adjacent to the Tropic, although a few are found so far north as the 43d parallel. In the vicinity of Chicago, the Oppuint Miscouriestic (Proket) Pearly growth abundantly in sandy soil. It is a generous bloomer, and in June and July is ormanents bloomer, and in June and July is ormanents of our bemisphere. It is the Opputal Cookins, lifera that nourishes the cochineal-insect, so much prized for the fine sarled type it yields. The short was cultivated in Mexico for the sake of the valuable insect which feeds upon it, long before the country was discovered by the European. The insect is so small that, in the direct state, about 70.000 co to the pound. The gathering of the contineal is at estimate that the tail of a aguirrel or other aims.

The insects are killed by heating in evens, excomplished by brushing the branches of the plant with the tail of a aguirrel or other aims.

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The fower is remarkable for use intrinsic or its pleasant, resembling the currant in its propers.

The given to the surprise and the fruit, to some street, useful and the plant with the state of the plant with the tail of a aguirrel or other aims.

The fower is the surprise of the contineal is accomplished by brushing the branches of the plant with the state of a serior several species of

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

TYPOALLY PREVAYS RESPERANCE.

AND A growth meeting of the British Science in a make and complete of an iron relinder pixelial investion, and content of an iron relinder pixelial visit scales, most, given the color, mod, giverina, and charcoal. He make the content of the color is a many and content of a remain in an assemble—for a quanter to a make the color of the color in the color of the color of

How broken pinnged the steep descent!
How barran! Desclate and reat
By earthquake-shock, the land lay dead,
Like some proud King in old time eisin.
An ugly skeleton, it gleamed
In bursing sands. The fiery rain
Of fierce volcances here had sown
Its ashes. Burnt, and black, and seamed
With thundar-strokes, and strown
With cinders. Yes, so overthrown,
That wider men than we had said,
On seeing this, with gathered breath,
"We come on the confines of death?"

And yet here lay, in sakes lay, Beside this dead and dried-up sea— This wide, while desert-sea of sand, This land that seemed to know no las While great round wheels ground mour A city older than that gray And grass-grown tower builded when Confusion cursed the tongues of men,

And greening wheels plowed here and there, Plowed deep in earth, and broke anow. Old broken idels, and laid base Old bits of yessels that had grown As countless ages cycled through, Imbedded into common stons.

The while we move down to the sea,
The still, white, shining sea of sand,
So grand with all its grandour gone,
Some one would stoop, eye curbusly,
Pick from the ground, turn quick in hand,
Thin bits of pictured pottery—
Toar these stide, and so pass on. We wound below a sudden bluff.
That lifted from its sea-voiced base.
A wall, with characters cut rough.
And deep by some long-perishled race:
And here strange bashs, unnamed, miki.
Stood dimly huned against the stone.

Below, before, and far away,
There reached the white arm of a bay—
A broadbay, turned to sand and atone,
Where ships had rode and breakers rolled
When Nineveh was yet unnamed,
And Nimrod's hunting-fields unknown.
Benesth a silent city lay
That in its majesty had shamed.
The wolf-nursed conqueror of old.

Some serpents slid from out the graws. That graw in tuffs by shatlered stone, Then hid below some broken mass. Of ruins older than the East, That Time hid esten, as a bone. Is eaten by some savage besst. Great, dull-eyed ratilemakes—they lay All loothsome, rellow-akinged, and signt Colled tight as pine-knots in the sun, With flat heads through the centre run; Then struck out sharp, then ratiling crept first-beiled down the dusty way.

Two pink-ared hawks, wide-winged and gray, Screamed savagely, then circled high, and, screaming still in mad dismy, Grew dim and died sgainst the sky.

The grasses failed, and then a mass of dry, rad caches ruled the land; The sun note right above, and fell far failing motter from the sites, And no winged thing was seen to pass.

FAMILIAN TALK.

THE TYPE PRINTED THE CONTROL OF THE STATE AND ADDRESS AND THE STATE AND THE ST

May not this be considered an redity? An oud circumstance connection with the habit of less

special by the unbapty mother who mourned and the process of the content of the unbapty mother who mourned with much cite, the loss of her liberty, hardward the content of the unbapty mother who mourned with much cite, the loss of her liberty, hardward the content of the process of the proc

A Far-Away Province of the Canadian Dominion.

The Country and Its People.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I., June 18, 1874.

It might perhaps be interesting to the readers of The Tribune to learn something about this far-away Province of Her Britannic Majesty's Canadian Dominion. Probably many of your readers have a rather vague idea of its exact geographical location. Much less do they conserve it to be a Province with a seperate Legislature and all the paraphernalia of a Local Government. I was told by a gentleman from the Island that, on one occasion, having recorded his name as a visitor at one of the first educational institutions in a Western city, and having appended the mysterious hisroglyphics, P. E. I., B. N. A., the Principal of the school smiled blandly and confessed his inability to interpret. It may, therefore, be well to state that Prince

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROVINCES of the Dominton of Canada, with a population of

bout 100,000.

To an American, and more particularly a Western man, the change in the appearance and character of the people on crossing the border into the Dominion is very striking. If we except the Province of Quebec, where the French element prevails, and which is altogether unique in its character, the first thing which will be likely to apress a stranger is the stern and somewhat Scottish accent with which his ears will seted. It is true that the Anglo-Saxon is uling element in the Maritime Provinces, et there is always a sufficient amount of he tourist should unfortunately come into the tourist should unfortunately come into astile contact with any of that uncompromising use, he will at first be rather disagreeably appressed with their egotism and somewhat pugacious conservatism, and his favorable appressions of the country will not be at all likely to be heightened by the apparent want of poteness and courtesy on the part of all railroad ratemboat officials. He will, however, if he is the property of the country will not be at all tailroad ratemboat officials. in steamboat officials. He will, nowever, it he biave long enough, learn to understand them better, and will finally be willing to admit that, in housesty of purpose, strength, and independence of character, they, more nearly than any other people of the present day, resemble the interiorans of the Revolutionary period.

Prince Edward Island belongs geologically to be Perman, or

Princs Edward Island belongs geologically to the Permian, or New RED SANDSTONE FORMATION; and the first thing that catches the eve of the traveler on approaching its shores is the long, low, red line of coast rising above the blue waters of the Gulf. As he comes nearer, he perceives that the coast is deeply indented, running out into long headlands, and receding into gracefully-curved bays, or broad, winding rivers; while, at this season, the bright red banks are beautifully contrasted with the fresh green fields above them, and the grows of beech, brich, and maple, just out in their spring-robes, or the more sombre thus of fir and sprace. The latter have always something a little wintry in their

dence and an exaggerated master managers.

caused by isolation from the more active world,
giving rise to a type of character which is quite
a study to one interested in psychological sub-

jects.

It is related that, when the town was in its infancy, in the time of the Revolutionary War, it was visited by an American privateer, which carried off two of the principal officials of the little Colony. Gen. Washington, however, expressed his disapproval and regret, and magnanimously sent them back to the granary of the St. Lawronce, as the Island used to be called in the old French times.

sent them back to the granary of the St. Lawronce, as the Island used to be called in the old French times.

A town which has had a century of growth cannot have failed to develop

A PECULTAR CHARACTER OF ITS OWN, and some knowledge of the history of the place always embles us to understand that character better. Until the present generation, when responsible government was introduced, all the chief public officers were sent out directly from England. As it was a small, isolated place, they were of course, generally a necety class, who had sometimes considerable culture combined with a narrow and exclusive conservative spirit, which their comparative retifement here tended to increase rather than otherwise. If we also consider that this was, perhaps, the cheapest place of residence in the civilized world, and that many whose pride exceeded their means, and who could scarcely maintain any standing in England, came here because they could get what they considered a better social position, we can more readily understand the selfish. exclusive, and unhealthy tone pervading society. It is something which can be very perceptibly felt, but is not easily described. Perhaps I can indicate to some minds what I mean by saying that the higher culture of the place would generally tend toward ritualism rather than toward any of the broad humanitarian forms of thought.

But it would be a great mistake to apply Virgil's "Ab uno disce omnes" to the Province at large. There has grown up all over the country a substantial class, who represent the true native growth; and from this class have sprunk all reforms in education or politices with which the Province has been blessed. To this class belongs the present minister of the Interior of the Dominion.

No country can continue to sidvance without: a foundation in antural resources, and the strongs.

longs the present Minister of the Interior of the Dominion.

No country can continue to advance without a foundation in natural resources, and the stronghold of industry in this Province will always be 178 AGRIGULTURAL FACILITIES, though its fisheries alone would make it a place of some importance. The soil is not very rich; but, all along the main river-beds and inlets, there is a deposit of shells several feet in depth. This, though manily composed of oyster-shells, a popularly called mussel-mud, and is dug up by the farifiers with small dredges, which are worked by horse-power on the ice, in the winter, when there is little else for the agricultural isources to do. As a fertilizer, this is just adapted to the light red sandstone soil, and fine crops of obtation, the standard of the light red sandstone soil, and fine crops of obtation, the same raised. I should not forges, too, to mention the beautiful meadows, which, at this season, are more captivating than any other fields under cultivation, and which yield luxuriant crops of hay. The general surface of the country is mudulating, giving a fine succession of hill and vailey, with all the added charms of groves and streamlets.

There is a narrow-gauge railroad (not quite

treamlets.

There is a narrow-gauge railroad (not quite insisted) extending uearly the entire length of the island,—making a distance of about 140 miles; and, when it is completed, tourists will save the opportunity of seeing a great deal of the country in a single day's ride, as the whole island is yoly about 120 miles in length in a lirect line, and has an average breadth of but 20 it 30 miles.

ly camp-fire of some Miemse Indian who yet lingers around his old hunting-grounds, and occupies himself in making gaily-colored baskets and various kinds of wooden-ware. Then, in the open country, at every important cross-road, he will find the modest school-house; and, if it be a Scotch settlement, the scholars will range themselves in two lines, male and female, by the road-side, and bow and courtesy as he passes. He will observe in their seniors the same "generous loyalty to rank and sex, proud submission and dignified obedience," which caused their ancestors, in the last century, to follow the fortunes of the Stuarts; and his Republican education and sympathies will not provent him from appreciating the large element of poetry in such a character, even if he does suspect that their politics are not a little conservative, and their theology would find a better exponent in Patton than in Swing.

Finally, if he wishes to close up the day in the full satisty of enjoyment, let him choose some solitary woodland road, where

NATURE'S WILD WARBLERS pour out the whole expression of their being in song. A species of gray sparrow, with a serene, plaintive, far-reaching melody, and a orown thrush, with a more silvery, gushing flood of song, lead the chorus; while a wast symphonicus accompaniment of chirps, and twitters, and calls, echo through all the leafy depths of shade. But the night-air grows cool, and we advise our sentimental tourist to seek the sheller of some hospitable farm-house, where we shall leave hum for the present.

THE LAND-TAX.

Muscatine, Ia., June 27, 1874.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sir: In Friday's Tribune I saw a communication on the Land-Tax question, signed T. S. W., advancing reasons why the land-tax should not be repealed. It is easy to perceive that it was not a farmer who wrote it, or his views would be very different from those he expressed. His argument is the same as has always been adranced, and one that carried with it a great deal of force in the past; that is, that there is no other way of reaching the land-speculator and making him bear his share of the taxation. But the last dozen years have deprived that reason tively but little land held at present for speculation, dwing to the fact that money invested in and-holders of the present day (the Railroad Companies) hold their land exempt from taxation. And, by the by, right here is a question of State sovereignty that I never saw, question right has the National Government to interfere the internal policy or regulation of a State respect as to who or what it shall raise its revenues from? That the State has quietly acquiesced in the matter so far is no argument as to its justice, and it is the duty of some of the Governors to examine into the matter. Be that as it may, it certainly appears to me to be gross injustice to require the settler on Governmen State, county, and township organizations; while his neighbor, located on railroad lands, goes free (if he has not procured his title from the Company). I understand that some of the best and largest farms along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad have never paid one cent of tax, owing to the fact that those owning them don't want to take up their titles from the Rail-road Company, as they would then be liable to

don't want to take up their titles from the Haliroad Company, as they would then be liable to
taxation.

But the gross injustice of the present landtax arises, from the fact that there is no allowance maile for years of partial or total failure of
crops. In this county I know of hundreds of
farmers who raised nothing last year, owing to
the drought, and who either had to borrow
money to pay their taxes, or have let them run
in hopes of better luck this year; and, owing to
the sandy nature of their soil, and the continued
dry, hot weather of the present season, I am
afraid that their prospects are no better this season than last. But here comes in the Stafe, and
adds one act of injustice to another, till it would
appear that its whole aim and object is to crush
out the energies of the agriculturists, and make
them the starking-horse for all manner of wrong
and oppression. In the first place, the State enters into a solemn contract with the critizen that
his home shall be protected from the grasping
creditor; that it is sacred from all claims for
debt, no matter how just, or under what circumstances those debts were contracted. The
homestead is considered as a sacred deposit on
behalf of the family. In the second place, that
he shall be protected against the extortioner;
and, for that purpose, stringent usury laws
are passed, which the State itself is the
first to violate, and demands a proportion
of usury and a forfeiture that would put Shyfirst to violate, and demands a proportion of usury and a forfeiture that would put Shy-lock and his bond far in the rear for extortion and overtreaching. How can the State expect that its citizens shall respect and obey the laws hen it is the first to set an example of violat-

when it is the first to set an example of violating them? I will merely mention one instance to show its injustice, though I could enumerate hundreds of them:

A poor widow, whose husband was killed in the army, owned a cheap lot with a shanty upon it. The Assessor valued the whole concern at \$350, and she was required to pay \$35 tax on it (one year's tax), one-half of which was a bogus railroad tax, and half of the remainder was for a railroad bond tax. But here lay the hardship of the case: that, if the \$35 was not ferthcoming, she must lose her little home that she and her husband had spent the best portion of their lives in acquiring. Surely the State had a right to demand his life in defense of such a glorious system. But such is the inevitable consequences of the present system of raising the revenue off of the real estate. If a man owns \$10,000 in cash, and there is a tax-levy of from \$500 to \$1,000 against him, they never attempt to seil the whole \$10,000 for the delinquent tax; but, if he should be so unfortunate as to have \$10,000 worth of real estate, the whole must go to satisfy the demand. Now, there are hundreds of farmers who would be

the delinquent tax; but, if he should be so unfortunate as to have \$10,000 worth of real estate, the whole must go to satisfy the demand. Now, there are hundreds of farmers who would be willing to pass over 10 or 20 acres of their land at a low figure for their taxes, so as to get aid of the burden of carrying and paying tax on so much real estate; but, under the present system, they have no chance of selling their land, for nobody cares to invest in real estate, as taxation is so high and the returns so small that money will pay better in any other chape.

Then, again, the tax is laid on the land without any reference to its productive qualities. For instance: a poor farm, if it should be situated near a town, is valued by the Assessor often at from ten to twenty times as much per acre as the best and most productive faims situated at a distance from market. Surely, it is an act of injustice to make one citizen bear so unequal a share of the burden, while so many living in luxurious ease, on large incomes or salaries from professions and official position, are comparatively exempt. I don't blame one class of the community for trying to shift so enerous a burden on to another, if they realize what an incubus taxation is to the farming class. They would never willingly submit to a burden that as nothing short of outrage and oppression. Since The Tateune has been agitating this subject, I have watched closely for some farmer to take hold of the subject and expose the gross injustice of collecting so large a proportion of the revenue off of the real estate. I think if every Farmers' Club in the West and every Grange would devote one night to a discussion of this subject, it would be time well and profitably spent. Hoping some of the able writers among the farmers will take hold and help to expose and denounce this system of injustice and oppression, I beg leave to remain, yours respectfully.

"THE EARLY BIRD."

Datatily over the dew-wet grass,
Tripped blue-eyed Milly, the farmer's lass,
Swinging her milk-pail to and fro,
As she murnured a love-song, soft and low.
Many a suitor Milly had,
From the equirers son to the herdman's lad;
But she smiled on all with a merry glance,
And gave each wooer an equal chance.

Now faithful Donald, the herdsman's lad,
The more he loved her the more was sad.
"For what with the squire's son," thought he
She never, will turn a thought to me!"
But down in the mesdow he raked the hay,
When Milly went singing along that way.
He watched her pass, and she cried, in jest,
"Its the early bird'—you know the rest!"

Then suddenly Donald grew so bold
That the "old, old story" was quickly told;
And bit-evied Milly was nothing loth
On that summer morning to plight her troth.
"Ch! footish Donald!" she cred, in gice.
"To wait so long for a hint from me!"
Then merrily over the dew-wet grass
Tripped Donald and Milly, his own sweet has,
less York Independent.

(FROM URLAND.)
The resebud which I had from thee,
which thy dear fineers culled for me,
hadead of grief, to leave thy side;
It exarcely lives to eventide.
And now, behold its spirit flee,
hittle stangs, hack to the

BRET HARTE'S LAST STORY.

"A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst."

He always thought it must have been Fate Certainly nothing could have been more theon-sistent with his habits than to have been in the Plaza at 7 o'clock of that midsummer morning The sight of his colorless face in Sacramento was rare at that season, and indeed at any season, anywhere, publicly, before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Looking back upon it in after years, in the light of a chanceful life, he determined, with the characteristic philosophy of his profes MUST HAVE BEEN FATE.

Yet it is my duty, as a strict chronicler of facts, to state that Mr. Oakhurst's presence there that morning was due to a very simple cause. At exactly half-past 8, the bank being then a winner to the amount of \$20,000, he had risen from the faro-table, relinquished his seat to an accomplished assistant, and withdrawn quietly, without attracting a glance from the silent, anxious faces bowed over the table. But when he entered his luxurious sleeping-room, across the passage way, he was a little shocked at finding the sun streaming through an inadvertently-opened window. Something in the rare beauty of the morning, perhaps something in the novelty of the idea, struck him as he was Then taking his hat from the table, he stepped

down a private staircase into the street.

The people who were abroad at that early hour were of a class quite unknown to Mr. Oakhurst. There were milkmen and hucksters delivering their wares, small trades-people opening their shops, housemaids sweeping doorsteps, and occasionally a child. These Mr. Oakhurst re-garded with a certain cold curiosity, perhaps quite free from the cynical disfavor with which he generally looked upon the more pretentions of his race whom he was in the habit of meeting. Indeed; I think he was not altogether displeased with the admiring glances which these humble

with the admiring glances which these humble women threw after

RIS HANDSOME FACE AND FIGURE, conspicuous even in a country of fine-looking men. While it is very protable that this wicked vagabond, in the pride of his social isolation, would have been coldly indifferent to the advances of a fine-lady, a little girl who ran admiringly by his side, in a ragged dress, had the power to call a faint flush into his coloriess cheek. He dismissed her at last, but not until she had

ingly by his side, in a ragged dress, had the power to call a faint flush into his colorless cheek. He dismissed her at last, but not until she had found out—what sooner or later her large-hearted and discriminating sex inevitably did—that he was exceedingly free and open-handed with his money, and also—what the bold, black eyes of this fine gentleman were in reality of a brownish and even tender gray.

There was a small garden before a white cottage in a side street that attracted Mr. Oakhurst's attention. It was filled with roses, heliotrope, and verbens—flowers tsmillar enough to him in the expensive and more portable form of bouquets, but, as it seemed to him then, never before so notably lovely. Perhaps it was because the dew was yet fresh upon them, perhaps it was because they were unplucked; but Mr. Oakhurst admired them, not as a possible future tritute to the fascinating and accomplished Miss Ethelinds, then performing at the Varieties, for Mr. Oakhurst's especial benefit as she had often assured him—nor yet as a douceur to the entralling Miss Montmorriesy, with whom Mr. Oakhurst expected to sup that evening, out simply for himself, and mayhap for the flowers' sake. Howbeit, he passed on and so out into the open plaza, where, finding a tench under a cottonwood tree, he first dusted the seat with his handkeichief, and then sat down.

The air was so still and calm that a sigh from

The air was so still and calm that a sigh from The air was so still and calm that a sigh from the sycamores seemed like the deep-drawn breath of the just awakening tree, and the faint rustle of its boughs as the outstretching of cramped and reviving limbs. Far away the Sierras stood out against a sky so remote as to be of no positive color; so remote that even the sun despaired of ever reaching it, and so expended its strength recklessily on the whole landscape, until it fairly glittered in a white and vivid contrast. With a yery rare impulse, Mr. Oakhurst took off his hat, and half reclined on the beach, with his face to the sky. Certain birds who had taken a critical attitude on a spray above him; apparently began an animated discussion regarding his possible malevolent intentions. One or two, emboldened by thesilence, hopped on the ground at his feet, until the sound of wheels on the gravel walk frightened them away.!

Looking up, he sawa man coming alowly toward him, wheeling a nonedscript vehicle in which a woman was partly sitting, partly reclining. Without knowing why, Mr. Oakhurst instantly conceived that the carriage was the invention and workmanship of the man, partly

stantly conceived that the carriage was the invention and workmanship of the man, partly from its oddity, partly from the strong, mechanical hand that grasped it, and partly from a certain pride and visitle consciousness in the manner in which the man handled it. Then Mr. Oakhurst saw something more; the man's face was familiar. With that regal faculty of not forgetting a face that had ever given him professional audience, he instantly classified it under the following mental formula: "At Frisco, Polka Saloon. Lost his week's wages, I reckon—\$70—on red. Never came again." There was, however, no trace of this in the calm eyes and unmoved face that he turned upon the stranger, who, on the contrary, blushed, looked embarrassed, hesitated, and then stopped with an involuntary motion that brought the carriage and trace with Mr. Oakhurst.

who, on the contrary, blushed, looked embarrassed, besitated, and then stopped with an involuntary motion that brought the carriage and 178 FAIR OCCUPANT face to face with Mr. Oakhurst.,

I should hardly do justice to the position she will occupy in this veracious chronicle by describing the lady now,—if, indeed, I am able to do it at all. Certainly, the popular estimate was conflicting. The late Col. Starbottle—to whose large experience of a charming sex I have before been indebted for many valuable suggestions—had, I regret to say, depreciated her fascinations. "A yellow-faced cripple, by dash—a sick woman, with mahogany eyes. One of your blanked, spiritual creatures—with no flesh on her bones." On the other hand, however, she enjoyed later much complimentary disparagement from her own sex. Miss Celestina Howard, second leader in the ballet at the Varieties, had, with great alliterative directness, in after years, denominated her as an "aquiline asp." Mile. Brimborion remembered that she had always warned "Mr. Jack" that this woman would "empoison" him. But Mr. Oakhurst, whose impressions are perhaps the most important, only saw a pale, thin, deepeyed woman—raised above the level of her companion by the refinement of long suffering and isolation, and a certain shy virginity of manner. There was t suggestion of physical purity in the folds of her fresh-looking robe, and a certain picturesque tastefulness in the details, that, without knowing why, made him think that the robe was her invention and handwork, even as the carriage she eccupied was evidently the work of her companion. Her own hand, a trifle too thin, but well-shaped, subtle-fingered, and gentlewemenly. rested on the side of the carriage, the counterpart of the strong mechanical grasp of her companion.

There was some obstruction to the progress of the vehicle, and Mr. Oakhurst

STEPPED FORWARD TO ASIST.

While the wheel was being lifted over the curbstone, it was necessary that she should hold his arm, and for a moment the thin hand rested there, l

away. Then there was a rause, and then conversation—the lady joining occasionally and shyly.

It appeared that they were man and wife. That for the past two years she had been a great invalid, and had lost the use of her lower limbs by cheumatism. That until lately she had been confined to her bed, until her husband—who was a master-carpenter—had bethought himself to make her this carriage. He took her out regularly for an airing before going to work, because it was his only time, and—they attracted less attention. They had been advised to go to the Sulphur Springs, but it was expensive. Mr. Decker, the husband, had once saved \$80 for that purpose, but white in San Francisco had his pocket pucked—Mr. Decker was so senseless. (The intelligent reader need not be told that it is the lady who is speaking.) They had never been able to make up the sum again, and they had given up the idea. It was a dreadful thing to have one a pocket picked. Did he did not think so?

Her husband's face was crimson, but Mr. Oak-

manner quite free from any personal annoyance, "perhaps it's just as well that you lied to her as you did. You can say now that the pickpocket was arrested the other day, and you got your money back." Mr. Oakhurst quietly allPED FOUR TWENTY-DOLLAR COLD-PIFCES into the broad hand of the bewildered Mr. Decker. "Say that,—or snything you like but the truth. Promise me you won't say that!"

The man promised. Mr. Oakhurst quietly returned to the front of the little carriage. The sick woman was still eagerly occupied with the flowers, and, as she raised her eyes to his, her faded check seemed to have caught some color from the roses, and her eyes some of their dewy freshness. But at that instant Mr. Oakhurst lifted his hat, and, before ahe could thank him, was gone.

fresbness. But at that instant Mr. Dakhurst lifted his hat, and, before she could thank him, was gone.

I grieve to say that Mr. Decker shamelessly broke his promise. That night, in the very goodness of his heart and unorious self-shongation, he, like all devoted husbands, not only offered himself, but his friend and benefactor, as a sacrifice on the family sitar. It is only fair, however, to add that he spoke with great fervor of the generosity of Mr. Oakhurst, and dealt with an enthusiasm quite common with his class on the mysterious fame and prodigal vices of the gambler.

"And now, Elsie dear, say that you'll forgive me," said Mr. Decker, dropping on one knee beside his wife's couch; "I did it for the best. It was for you, deary, that I put that money on them cards that night in 'Frisco. I thought to win a heap—enough to take you away, and enough left to get you a new dress."

Mrs. Decker smiled and pressed her husband's hand. "I do forgive you, Joe, dear," she said, still smiling, with eyes abstractedly fixed on the ceiling; "and you ought to be whipped for deceiving me so, you bad boy, and making me make such a speech. There, say no more about it. If you'll be very good hereafter, and will just now hand me that cluster of roses, I'll forgive you." She took the branch in her fingers, lifted the roses to her face, and presently said, behind their leaves: "Joe!"

"Do you think that this Mr.—what do you call him?—Juck Oakhurst would have given that money back to you if I hadn't made that speech?"

"IF HE HADN'T SEEN ME AT ALL!"

Mr. Decker looked up. His wife had managed in some way to cover up her whole face with roses, except her eyes, which were dangerously bright.

"No; it was you, Elsie—it was all along of seeing you that made him do it."

"A poor, sick woman like me?"

"A sweet, little, lovely, pooty Elsie—Joe's own little wifey! How could he help it?"

Mrs. Decker fondly cast one aim around her hustand's neck, still keeping the roses to her face with the other. From behind them sae began to mumur gently and idotically. "Dear, ole "IF HE HADN'T SEEN ME AT ALL?"

face with the other. From behind them she began to murmur gently and idiotically, "Dear, ole square Joey. Elsie's oney booful hig bear." But, really, a do not see that my duty as a chronicler of facts compels me to continue this little lady's speech any further, and, out of respect to the unmarried reader, I stop.

Nevertheless, the next morning Mrs. Decker betasyed some slight are apparently uncalled for irritability on reaching the plaza, and presently desired her husband to wheel her back home. Moreover, she was very much astonished at meeting Mr. Oakhurst just as they were reunrang, and even doubted if it were he, and questioned her husband as to his identity with the stranger of yesterday as he approached. Her manner to Mr. Oakhurst also, was quite in contrast with her husband's frank welcome. Mr. Oakhurst instantly detected it. "Her husband has told her all, and

Oathurst instantly detected it. "Her husband has told her all, and she dishes d

note in Mr. Oakhurst's well-known dainty hand:
DEAR STRYE: I've been thinking over your proposition to buy Nichols' quarter interest, and have concluded to go in. But I don't see how the thing will
pay until you have more accommodation down there,
and for the best class—I mean my customers. What
we want is an extension to the main building, and two
or three cottages put up. I send down a builder to
take hold of the job at once. He takes his sick wife
with him, and you are to look after them as you would
for one of us.
I may run down there myself, after the races, just
to look after things; but I shan't set up any game
this season. Young always,
JOHN OARBURST. It was only the last sentence of this letter that

this season. Your, always, John Carriers.

It was only the last sentence of this letter that PROVOKED CRITICISM:

"I can understand," said Mr. Hamlin, a professional brother, to whom Mr. Oarburst's letter was shown, "I can understand why Jack goes in heavy and builds, for it's a sure spec, and is bound to be a mighty soft thing in time, if he comes here regularly. But why in blank he don't set up a bank this season, and take the chance of getting some of the money back that he puts into circulation in building, is what gets me. I wonder now," he mused deeply, "what is his little game."

The season had been a prosperous one to Mr. Oakhurst, and proportionally direction to several members of the Legislature, Judges, Colonels, and others who had enjoyed but briefly the pleasures of Mr. Oakhurst's midnight society. And yet Sacramento had become very dull to him. He had lately formed a habit of early morning walks—so unusal and startling to his friends, both male and female, as to occarien the intensest curiosity. Two or three of the latter set spies upon his track, but the inquisition resulted only in the discovery that Mr. Oakhurst walked to the plaza, sat down upon one particular bench for a few moments, and then returned without seeing anybody, and the theory that there was a woman in the case was alandoned. A few superstitious gentlemen of his own profession believed that he did it for "luck." Some others, more practical, declared that he went out to "study points."

After the races at Marysville, Mr. Oakhurst went to San Francisco; from that place he returned to Marysville, but a few days after was seen at San Jose, Santa Cruz, and Oakland. Those who met him declared that his manner was restliess and feverish, and quite unlike his ordinary calmness and phlegm. Col. Starbottle pointed out the fact that at San Francisco, at the club, Jack had declined to deal.

"HAND SHAKY, SIE; depend upon it, don't stimulate enough—blank him!"

From San Jose he started to ye to Oregon by lard with a rather enterior out fit of

chub, Jack had declined to deal.

depend upon it, don't stimulate enough—blank hum!"

From San Jose be started to 70 to Oregon by lard with a rather expensive outfit of horres and a supply diverged, and four hours later found him with a sinple house entering the canon of the San Isale Warm Sulphur Springs.

It was a pretty triangular valley lying at the cord of three sloring mountains, dark with pines and of three sloring mountains, dark with pines. Nestling against the mountain and mismantan Nestling against the mountain and mismantan was not an admirer of nature, but he felt something of the same novel satisfaction in the very that he experienced in his first mouning walk in Sacramento. And now carriages legan to passed the latest of a human warmth and color. And then the long hotel pizzac asme in view, effortseen with the full-toileted fair. Mr. Oskhurst, a good rider, after the California fashion, but charged the hotel at a gallop, threw his bross on his haunches within a foct of the pizza, and the number of the habitual calm returned she stepped upon the pizzac. With the instance of his haunches within a foct of the pizza, and the number of the habitual calm returned she stepped upon the pizzac. With the instance of the habit hat the returned of the habit hat calm returned she stepped upon the pizzac. With the instance of the habit hat the returned of the habit hat calm and the pizzac. With the instance of the habit hat the returned of the habit of women. Only one person stepped for wars accountered the habit of year secondary. Which he had for year secondary with a list with the same old indifference with which he had for year secondary. The habit hat there and social leader. "De you know who that was you nept habit the turned and faced the habit. Habit has a were proposed to be stepped upon the pizzac. With the instance of the same coold indifference with which he had for year secondary and the well-declined the habit. The habit had the proposed habit to the proposed habit to the proposed habit to the pr

Suddenly be heard a light footstep behind him, and then his name called in a familiar voice that drew the blood quickly to his heart. He turned and

But bow transformed! If I have besitated to describe the hollow-eyed cripple,—the quaintly-dressed artisan's wife, a few pages aro.—what shall I do with this graceful, shapely, elegantly-attired gentlewoman into whem she has been merged within these two months? In good faith she was very pretty. You and I, my dear madame, would have been quick to see that those charming dimples were misplaced for true beauty, and too fixed in their quality for bonest mithfulness, that the delicate lines around these aquiline nostrils were cruel and selfish, that the sweet virginal surprise of these lovely eyes were as apt to be opened on her plate as upon the gallant speeches of her dinner partner, that her sympathetic color came and went more with her ewn spirits than yours. But you and I are not in love with her, dear madame, and Mr. Oakhurst is. And even in the folds of her Parisian gown I am afraid this poor fellow saw the same subtle strokes of purity that he bad seen in her homespun robe. And then there was the delightful revelation that she could walk, and that she had dear little feet of her own in the tiniest slippers of her French shoemsker—with such preposerous blue bows, and Chappell's own stamp. Rue de somathing or other, Paris, on the narrow sole.

He ran towards her with a heightened color

She had withdrawn her hands, but not until Hsmilton, ascending the staircase, was nearly abreast of them. He raised his hat to her with well-bred composure, nodded familiarly to Oakhurst and I seed co. When be had gone, Mrs. Decker lifted her eyes to Mr. Oakhurst. "Some day I shall ask a great favor of you!"

Mr. Oakhurst berged that it should be now. "No, not until you know me better. Then, some day, I shall want you to—
She laughed, such a pleasant little ringing laugh, such a display of dimples,—albeit a little fixed in the corpers of her mouth,—such an innocent, light in her brown eyes, and such a lovely color in her cheeks, that Mr. Oekhurst—who seldem laughed—was fain to laugh too. It was as if a lamb had proposed to a fox a foray into a neighboring sheep-feld.

A few evenings after this, Mrs. Decker arose from a charmed circle of her admirers on the hotel piazza, excused herself for a few moments, laughirgly declined an escort, and ran over to her little cottage—one of her husband's creation—across the road. Perhaps from the sudden and unwonted exercise in her still convalescent state, she breathed hurriedly and feverishly as she entered her boudoir, and once or twice placed her hand upon her breast. She was startled on turning up the light to find her husband lying on the sofs.

"You look hot and excited, Elsie, love," said Mr. Decker: "you am't took worse—are you?" Mrs. Decker's face had paled, but now fiushed again. "No," she said, "only a hitle pain here," as she again placed her hand upon her corsegs.

"Can I do anything for you?" said Mr. Decker."

"Can I do anything for you?" said Mr. Decker, rising with affectionate concern.

"Run over to the hotel and get me some brandy, quick!"

brandy, quick!"

Mr. Decker ran. Mrs. Decker closed and bolted the door, and then, putting her hand to her besom, drew out the pain. It was folded foursquare, and was, I giteve to eay,

IN MR. OAKHERST'S HANDWRITING.

She devoured it with buining eyes and cheeks until there came a step upon the porch. Then she hurriedly replaced it in her bosom and unbolted the deor. Her husband entered; she raised the spirits to her lips and declared herself better.

"Ane you going over there again to-night?" asked Mr. Decker, submissively.

"No," said Mrs. Decker, with her eyes fixed dreamly on the floor.

"I wouldn't if I was you," said Mr. Decker with a sigh of relief. After a pause he took a sent on the sofa, and, drawing his wife to his side, said: "Do you know what I was thinking of when you came in, Elsie?" Mrs. Decker ran her fingers through his stiff black hair, and couldn't imagine.

"I was thinking of old times, Elsie; I was thinking of the days when I built that herridge for you, Elsie—when I used to take you out to ride, and was both hose and driver! We was poor then, and you was sick, Elsie, but we was happy. We've got money now, and a house, and you're quite another woman. I may say, dear, that you're a new woman. And that's where the trouble comes in.—I could build you a kerridge, Elsie; I could build you a house, Elsie—but there I stopped. I conjun't build up you. You're strong and pretty, Elsie, and fresh and new. But somehow, Elsie, you ain't no work of mine!"

He paused. With one band laid gently on his forehead and the other pressed upon her bosom

mine!"

He raused. With one hand laid gently on his forehead and the other pressed upon her bosom as if to feel certain of the presence of her pain, she said sweetly and soothingly:

"But it was your work, dear."

Mr. Decker shook his head sorrowfully. "No, Eisie, not mine. I had the chance to do it once and I let tigo. It's done now; but not by me."

Mrs. Decker raised her surprised, innocent eyes to his. He kissed her tenderly and then went on in a more cheerful voice.

tirely different to suit herreif. And dern my skin if you'll be able to say whether or not you didn't give the scale and measurements yourself. That's what gets me."

The next week Mr. Oakhurst was installed in the Deckers' cottage. The business relations of her husband and himself were known to all, and her own reputation was above suspicion. Indeed, few women were as popular. She was domestic, she was rudent, she was pious. In a country of great femipine freedom and latitude, she never rode or walked with anybody but her busband; in an epoch of slang and ambiguous expression, she was always precise and formal in her speech; in the midst of a fashion of ostentatious decoration, she never wore a diamond, nor a single valuable jewel. She never permitted an indecorum in public; she never countenanced the familiarities of California society. She declarmed against the prevailing tone of infidelity and skepticism in religion. Few people, who were present, will ever forget the distinct of vet stately manner with which she reluked Mr. Hamilton in the public parlor for entering upon the discussion of a work on materielism. Iately published,—and some among them, also, will not forget the expression of amused surprise on Mr. Hamilton's face that gradually changed to sardonic gravity as he cousteously waived his point. Certainly not Mr. Oakhust, who, from that mement, began to be unessily impatient of his friend, and even—if such a term could be applied to any moral quality in Mr. Oakhust- to fear him.

For, during this time, Mr. Oakhust had begun te

as not in low with large foar makings of the folds of her Parising own I san the folds of her Parising own the folds of her Parising own I san the folds of her Parising own the folds and outstreefied rands. But the shipped her own helpful and the parising own the folds and outstreefied rands of her parising own the folds and outstreefied rands are partial to the contract of her parising own the folds and outstreefied rands are partial to the contract of her parising own the folds and outstreefied rands are partial to the parising own the folds and outstreefied rands are partial to the parising own the folds and outstreefied rands are partial to the parising own the partial contract of the parising own the folds and outstreefied rands are partial to the parti

meretitence—attributable only to some wanton fance—or research a recent of the content of the co

likely to go after us as anybody," said Joe Fielding.

It wanted but a few days before the close of the brief sun mer season at San Isakel Warm Springs. Already there had been some migration of the more fashionable, and there was an uncomfortable suggestion of dregs and lees in the social life that remained. Mr. Oakhurst was moody—it was hinted that even the secure reputation of Mrs. Decker could no longer protect her from the gossip which his presence excited. It is but fair to her to say that during the last few weeks of this tying ordeal she looked like ASWERT, PALE MARTIR, and conducted berself toward her traducers with the gentle, forgiving manner of one who relied not upon the idle homage of the crowd, but upon the security of a principle that was deairer than popular favor. "They talk about myself and Mr. Oakhurst, my dear," she said to a friend, "but heaven and my husband can best answer their calumny. It never shall be said that my hustand ever turned his back upon a triend in the moment of his adversity because the position was changed, because his friend was poor and he was rich." This was the first intimation to the public that Josk had lost money, although it was known generally that the Deckers had bought some valuable property in San Francisco.

A few evenings after this an incident occurred which seemed to urpleasantly discord with the general social harmony that had always existed at San Isabel. It was at dinner, and Mr. Oakhurst and Mr. Hamilton, who sat together at a separate table, were observed to rise in some agitation. When they reached the hall, by a common instinct they sterped into a little breakfast-rorm which was vacant and closed the door. Then Mr. Hamilton tuned, with a half-amused, half-serious smile, toward his friend, and said:

"If we are to quarre, Jack Oakhurst—you and I—in the name of all that is ridiculous, don't let it be about a—!"

I do not know what was the epithet intended. It was either unspoken or lost. For at that very meant Mr. Oakhurst raised a wine-glass and

very instant Mr. Oakhurst raised a wine-glass and

'DASHED ITS CONTENTS INTO HAMILTON'S FACE.

As they faced each other the men seemed to have changed natures. Mr. Oakhurst was trembling with excitement, and the wine-glass that he returned to the table shivered between his fingers. Mr. Hamilton stood there, grayist white, erect, and dripping. After a pause he said, coldly:

"So be it. But remember!—our quarrel commences here. If I fall by your hand you shall not use it to clear her character; if you fall by mine, you shall not be called a martyr. I am sorry it has come to this, but amen!—the sooner now the better."

He turned proudly, dropped his lids over his cold steel-blue eyes as if aheathing a rapier, bowed, and passed coldity out.

They met twelve hours later in a little hollow.

"Why?" saked Oakhurst, dropping his friends hand coldly.

"Because." said the dying man with a bling smile, "because—when you have read the you—will—go back—to capture—and death."

They were his last words. He pressed July band faintly. Then his grasp relaxed, and if ell back a corpee!

It was nearly 10 o'clock at night, and Ma. Decker reclined languidly upon the sofs with a novel in her hand, while her husband discussed the politics of the country in the har-room of the hotel. It was a warm night, and the French window looking out upon a little balcony was partly open. Suddenly she heard a foot upon the balcony, and she raused her eyes from the book with a slight start. 'The next-moment the window was hurriedly thrust wide and a ma entered.

"And why should you not?"
Had she recoiled, had she shown any few or contrition, had she essayed an explanation or apology, Mr. Oakhurst would have looked upon it as an evidence of guilt. But there is a quality that courage recognizes so quickly courage; there is no condition that desparsing how before but desperation; and Mr. Oakhurst power of analysis was not so keen mu prevent him from coufronting her courage and a moral quality. Even in his fury he could help admiring this dauntless invalid.

"Why should you not?" she repeated, while smile. "You gave me life, health, and happeness, Jack. You gave me your love. We should you not take what you have given? Oc. I am ready."

She held out her hands with that same him grace of yielding with which she had taken his own on the first day of their meshing at the hotel. Jack reised his head, load at her for one wild moment, dropped upon his knees beside her, and raised the folds of her dress to his feverish lips. But she was is clever not to instantly see her victory; she was too much of a woman, with all her cleverasa, is refrain from pressing that victory home. Athe same moment, as with the impulse of an our raged and wounded woman, he rose, and will an imperious gesture, pointed to the window. Mr. Oakhurst rose in his turn, cast one gland upon her, and without another word

PASSED OUT OF HER PRESENCE FORKYE.

When he had gone, she closed the window me boited it, and, going to the chimney-piese, placed the letters, one by one, in the flame the candle until they were consumed. I would not have the reader think that during this piese the candle until they were consumed. I would not have the reader think that during this piese the candle until they were consumed. I would not have the reader think that during this piese. "But it's alcound here anything dreadful, dear; I'm now the to-night," she pleaded sweetly.

"But I've heard dreadful news to-sist, Elsie," said Mr. Decker could not resist there were exchanged.

"Don't tell me anything dreadful, dear; I'm now the best

THE FOUR

The last Pourth of July and the last Pourth of July and the plenice and steambod drowned out everything but americans, for there we thumbs blown off by defective the plant of the plenic and the plant of the plant

Among the prominent brued with pl

basket pionic in the park, c noon, and the brass band will brants with excellent music.

Green Valley Grove, dorf avenue and Fifty-fitth stree to-day by a piente party from Church, of which the Rev pastor. Care leave the Rock o'clock, and will stop at insten The Turn-Verein Vorwarts pieste at the Turner Park. The stic exercises, etc.

Chicago Avenue Park will pleasant piente to-day. Music provided, and thus evening fireworks is promised.

An event of this year's cole piente, given by the natives of the groves of Riverside, will be run on the Chicago, Be Railroad.

Halled Street and Change in the day will be observed or Byde Park, by a casket pionic rounding the house of Mr. Shore. There will be ice, swiing, etc., and the Prismoid R with all the Illinois Central excurvey passengers from Stor Hyde Park.

A negular German pionic will Hyde Park.

A popular German pionic wilden Grove by the St. Alphor There will be the neural annuar Niles Centre will be the scerpionic and bail. Omnibuses a street-cars will convey passeng A festival will be given as Fr of Clybourn and Webster ave

A festival will be given ave
of Clybourn and Webster ave
F, a German society.

THE THEATER
A play entitled the "Unifor
ingion" will be produced at Th
Theatre, corner of Clybourn .
sion street, which will be suppl
A concert and dance will oc
Schaler's Garden, corner of
second streets.
There will be extra performs
theatres. At Hooley's the De
give "Oliver Twist" at the me
don Assurance "in the even
Adelphi advertises two immens
not particularize. The Lingare
ternoon and evening at McVick
tation. "The favorite actor 1
will be the attraction in two pe
Academy, and those who love art can be gratified by visitin
view of Paris and Dubufe's gr
Juan and Haidee "at the ExCRATORY.

The Hon. A. L. Morriso terms to the trials borne fathers, at Dwight, Iil. Mr. E. B. Sherman will of

Farmington.
Mr. H. E. Hoyt, renowned the control of lattive chuckles at Streator, who justices of our laws and the matterities. Col. Pearce will instruct the

provided for a number one of which will be to one of which will be to Michig grand fire parade will come of steamer Corona will leave th Michigan avenue, at 5 o'clock turning to this city at 1 o'clock turning to this city at 1 o'clock log. The new side-wheel a and Sheboygan, and the steamer Menominee, will m to Evanston, at which place at will be provided by the ladies. be games of base-ball, hand Evanston pier is in perfect ord chartered by the Company. Messra. Ball & Co. of th Fruitport, Mich., advertise an place.

A sociable and festival will.

A sociable and festival will.

Hall, corner of Wabash awas second street, by the Young, St. John's Catholic Church, the second street, by the Young, St. John's Catholic Church, the second street, by the Young, St. John's Catholic Church, the second street, by the Young, St. John's Catholic Church, the second street, and the wester one of great enjoy be obtained at the door.

The Cambrisan Society will the Welsh Courgerstional Building, corner of Machison this evening.

A free exhibition of fire-winents, for the amusement of the Tenth and Eleventh Why Mr. Clemens F. Periotat, as South Sangamon street, at 8:3 ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Custom-House and of Hall, banks, and nearly all the factories, will be closed during the control of the day.

The Post-Office and station of clock this morning. All after mails will close at soon. The cry of mails by carriers, and of the street letter-boxes. Such Postmaster McArthur.

BUNNER VACATE

To the Indites of The Cheege Tre

Sin: Some three years ag
time that the New York Times
plan of picnics for the poor,
been as successfully followed

saw a statement that a Swedm
holm had, for several years, be
ing the hot season, overwork
thildren, and invalids, from the
houses in the country for a fe
change, he securing their bost
nominal rate,—the expense
tributions received for this pu

I was impressed with the va
offering one of the best meth
most deserving class of our class, intelligent, self-respectin
without children, depends
their labor for suppor
from one year's end to anothe
change, often break down in h
through no fault of their own
permanent charge upon the
public charities.

A few weeks' reet in a farm
village in July or August, whe
ten falls, and their living in th
fage on their future earnings,
ike a large sitee of Heaven let
and would enable them to take
den of living with a new stren
and a new trust in God and th

Is it practicable? I believe
extent.

First—Our city abounds

extent.

First—Our city abounds large means and large heart tired of giving to the class tirred of giving to the class of lent—who, I am conditions of Jespiece such an opposite the conditions of the conditions

"HE'S EIT HARD
ings—You must run for it!"
his dark, questioning eyes upon
did not seem to listen—rather
some other voice, remoter in the
sensitated, and then made a step
direction of the distant group,
again as the figures separated,
came histily toward him.
Is to speak with you a moment,"
"You have little time to lose, I
added, in a lower voice, "it is
rou he has still less."
air, so hopeless in its intensity,
air, so hopeless in its intensity,
air, so hopeless in its intensity,
g at Jack's belpless arm,
mere scratch," said Jack hastily,
with a bitter laugh, "I'm not
But come! We'll see what he

rish stride outstripped the sur-nother moment he stood where ay,—like most dying men,—the sed cebtral figure of an anxious shursts' face was less calm as one knee beside him and took ant to speak with this gentle-i Hamilton, with something of a manner, as he turned to those en they drew back, he looked up ce.

ng to tell you, Jack."

mg to tell you, Jack."

mg white, but not so white as

bakhurst bent over him.—s face

baunting doubts and a hopeless

coming evils.—a face so piteous

anness and envy of death that

sas touched, even in the languar

sith a pang of compassion, and

faded from his lips.

Jack, he whispered more fee
have to sav. I don't say it in

because it must be said. I could

to you—I could not die content
sw it all. It's a miserable bosi
around. But it can't be helped

ght to have falles

s fistol. AND NOT YOURS."

e came into Jack's cheek, and

risen, but Hamilton held him

id the dying man with a bitter—when you have read them—ck—to capture—and death!"
last words. He pressed Jackshen his grasp relaxed, and he is o'clock at night, and Mrs. anguidly upon the sofa with a d, while her husband discussed he country in the bar-room of a warm night, and the French out upon a little balcony was ddeuly she heard a foot upon aberased her eyes from the t start. The next moment the iedly thrust wide and a man

any virtues of this admirable incible courage. She did not not cry out. She sat quietly ed her hands in her lap, and

uild you not?"

lied, had she shown any fear

she essayed an explanation or

khurst would have looked upon

ce of guilt. But there is no

frage recognizes so quickly as

s no condition that desperation;

at desperation; and Mr. Oak
analysis was not so keen as to

confronting her courage with

Even in his fury he could not

is dauntiess invalid.

you not?" she repeated, with a

was me life, health, and happing

un gave me your love. Why

take what you have given? Ge
her hands with that same in-

her hands with that same inyielding with which she shal
on the first day of their meetL. Jack raised his head, looked
wild moment, dropped upon
her, and raised the folds of
everish lips. But she was toe
antily see her victory; she was
man, with all her cleverness, to
sing that victory home. At the
with the impulse of an outed woman, she tose, and, with
ture, pointed to the window,
ein his turn, cast one glands
thout another word
of HEE PREENCE FOREVEL.
One, she closed the window and
going to the chimner-piece,
a, one by one, in the flame of
they were consumed. I would
er think that during this painthe was anmoved. Her hand
not being a brute—for some
a longer) she feit very badly,
f her sensitive mouth were deter husband strived it was with
at she ran to him and pestid
breast with a feeling of security
tonest fellow to the core.
anything dreadful, dear; I'm
"she pleaded sweetly.

Mr. Oakhurst and Hamilton."
Decker, after a few endearunged.
"Mr. Oakhurst and Hamilton."
Decker could not resist the
of those white hands and
that and took her to his arms. Sudwas such a genuine in itability
g to the bosom of her white
it. Oakhurst had touched her
of blood.
abertaid slightly cut her hand
dow; fit shut so hard! If Mr.
mered to close and bolt the
went/out, he might have saved
sas such a genuine in itability
seematk that Mr. Decker was
remores. But Mrs. Decker
with That Gracicushes.

of that forgiveness and martal
going the save them and
the same them and

the Society. 190 Ectors.

town, mounted, at 11 o'clock. There will be a basket picnic in the park, commencing before noon and the brass band will furnish the celerone, and the street, will be occupied avenue and fitty-fifth street, will be occupied avenue and fitty-fifth street, will be occupied avenue and fitty-fifth street, will be occupied to day by a picnic party from St. Ann's Catholic Chicago, and will stop at intermediate streets.

The Turn-Verent vorwarts will have a musical ploude at the Turner Park. There will be gympicot in provided, and this evening an exhibition of fireworks is promised.

An event of this year's celebration is the Mant pictic, given by the natives of the Isle of Man, it the groves of Riverside. The usual trains will be run on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rairoad.

Branch No. 1 of the Emerald Beneficial Association will hold a grand picune at Recelle. The coesed will be given to the Rev. Thomas J. Edwards, pastor of the Annunciation parish, to easis him in completing his new church. Trains will leave the Chicago & Pacific Depot, corner of Haisted street and Chicago avenue, at 8.30 and 10 a.m.

The day will be observed on the South Shore, Ryd Park, by a casket picnic in the grove surrounding the house of Mr. John Fitch, Like Shore. There will be ice, swings, datecing, rishing, etc., and the Prismoid Railroad, connecting with all the Illinois Central excursion trains, will cavety passengers from Stony Island avenue, at Spellar and Chicago are and the prismoid recursion trains, will cavety passengers from Stony Island avenue, at Spellar and the Prismoid Railroad, connecting with all the Illinois Central excursion trains, will cavety passengers from Stony Island avenue are construint of the produced at Thioleman's Nation

ican Eagle and all his glories to the people of Farmington.

Mr. B. E. Hoyt, renowned as a dry humorist, will cause either roars of laughter or appreciative chuckles at Streator, when he dwells on the justices of our laws and the beneficence of our institutions.

Col. Pearce will instruct the people of Indianapoils on the great debt they owe their country, and how thankful they ought to be for having been born here.

The Hon. John Wentworth will loom up at St. Charles, Kane Country, and will entertain the farmers of that section with an oration on the beauties of self-government.

with his original views on the question of national anniversaries, and the manner in which they should be observed.

EXCUSIONS.

The Goodrich Transportation Company have provided for a number of excursions, the chief one of which will be to Michigan City, where a grand fire parade will come off to-day. The stamer Corona will leave the dock, foot of Michigan avenue, at 5 o'clock this morning, returning to this city at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning. The new side-wheel steamers Chicago and Sheboygan, and the fine upper-cation steamer Menominee, will make hourly trips to Evanston, at which place ample refreshments will be provided by the ladies. There will also be games of base-ball, hand-ball, etc. The Evanston pier is in perfect order, and has been chartered by the Company.

Mosers, Ball & Co., of the Pomond House, Fruitport, Mich., advertise an excursion to that place.

PESTIVALS, ETC.

A sociable and festival will be held at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, by the Young Men's Sodality of Sti John's Catholic Church, this evening. Extensive preparations have been made to render the event one of great enjoyment. Tickets can be obtained at the door.

The Cambrian Society will hold a festival at the Welsh Congregational Church, Davey's Building, corner of Madison and Green streets, this evening.

A free exhibition of fire-works, with refreshments, for the amusement of the poor children of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards, will be given by Mr. Clemens F. Petiolat, at his house, No. 48 South Saugamon street, at 8:30 in the evening.

The Custom-House and county offices, City Hall, banks, and nearly all the chief stores and factories, will be closed during all, or at least most, of the day.

The Post-Office and stations will close at 10 o'clock this morning. All afternoon and evening mais will close at noon. There will be no delivery of mails by carriers, and one collection from the street letter-boxes. Such are the orders of Postmaster McArthur.

Fostmaster McArthur.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUMMER VACATIONS.

SUMMER VACATIONS.

Sum Some three years ago, and about the time that the New York Times inaugurated the plus of picnics for the poor, which has since been so successfully followed in our own city. I may a statement that a Swedush pastor in Stockholm had, for several years, been sending, during the hot season, overworked women, sickly thildren, and invalida, from the city to farm houses in the country for a few weeks' rest and thangs, he securing their board free, or at a maintain rate, —the expense being met by contibutions received for this purpose.

I was impressed with the value of this idea as infering one of the best methods of aiding the nost deserving class of our city poor,—industrians, intelligent, self-respecting women, with or mitical children, dependent entirely upon hair labor for support,—who, toding the nost deserving class of our city poor,—industrians, intelligent, self-respecting women, with or mitical children, dependent entirely upon hair labor for support,—who, toding the nost deserving class of our city poor,—industrians, intelligent, self-respecting women, with or mitical children, dependent entirely upon hair labor for support,—who, toding the nost deserving class of our city poor,—industrians, intelligent, self-respecting women, with or mitical children, dependent entirely upon hair labor for support,—who, toding the nost deserving class of our city poor,—industrians, intelligent, self-respecting women, with or mitical children, dependent entirely upon hair labor for support,—who, toding the nost deserving class of our city poor,—industrians, intelligent, self-respecting women, with or mitical children, dependent entirely upon hair labor for support,—who, toding the nost deserving class of our city poor,—industrians, intelligent, self-respecting women, with or mitical children, dependent entirely upon hair labor for support,—who, toding the house of the class of the children of the control of the class of the control of the class

First—Our city abounds with people with large means and large hearts, who have become ired of giving to the class that in always clamping, for and—the chronic lasy soil improvited—who, I am confident, would glad—I sprace such an oppportunity as that

THE FOURTH.

The last Fourh of July was a most dismal fair. It rained heavily all day. It put an end toward out everything but the arder of young americans, for there were about as many immbe blown off by defective pistols as usual. Today, however, is to be the reverse of all that. There is to be a clear sky and a high temperature, so high that all who are able will fly persture, so high that all who are able will fly it is city, if they are unwise and stay at home with the blinds down if they are sensible. In order to let people know where they may amuse themselves, the following programme of attractions is presented:

Among the prominent entertainments of today will be the grand picuic and free excursion to South Engiewood, at which business will be combined with pleasure by putting up 1,000 lots for sale.

The Cosmopolities of Maywood will make that the Bodety, 100 strong, will parade the book, and the brass band will furnish the celebrants with accellent masic.

The Cosmopolities of Maywood will make that the shockety penie in the park, commencing before noon, and the brass band will furnish the celebrants with accellent masic.

Green Valley Grove, corner of Wentworth systems and affirm that the contents with a receiver form the consciousness that they had made some one feel that a region party from St. Ann's Castaplic of the proposed, where they can seek late would give to some overworked woman, or girt, or suckly child a few weaks rest and change, while they so much need. Second—The bonds of sympathy between the people of the country and the city are constantly strengthening. Our daily and weekly papera keep then bends of sympathy between the people of the country and the city are commented to underly and the city are commented to propose of wound that can be people of the country and the city are commented. Second—The bonds of sympathy between the people of the country and the city are commented to work, and the number is large who in their quiet homes are always wishing they our development. Recent inqu

buying grain, by which she had lost a large amount. The defendants pleaded the illegality of options, and Judge McBoberts upheld the plea. It will be remembered that, by a decision of Judge Blodgett's, "puts" have been decided to be illegal, and this last decision covers the great part of the transactions of the Board of Trade.

BILL TO CLEAR TITLE. Eliza Eddy filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against Annie Coombs, Andrew Coombs, George Coombs, and Hattie Coombs, to clear the title to Lot 3, in a subdivision of the N. E. % of the S. W. % of Sec. 25, 40, 13.
Complainant alleges that in 1888 her father owned the above land, and, being very sick, conveyed it to one Jones in trust for her. Jones beauties of self-government.

Mr. H. T. Wakeman will electrify Momence with his original views on the question of nation. in which they is claimed that Coombs. The latter died in 1862, still holding the title. It is claimed that Coombs bought with notice of complainant's equities, and also that complainant, through her tenant, has always paid the taxes. The heirs of Coombs now claim

200.

JUDGE MURPHY—42, 43, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 65 to 88, on Calendar No. 2.

JUDGERINTS.

SUPERIOR COURT,—CONFESSIONS—Nathan Friend vs.

Michael Greenstamm and Jacob Livingston, 54,201, 10.

—Wilton Marks vs. B. F. Downing, 31,782, 15.—Miles, Watson & Co. vs. 8, J. Walker, 337,678,65.—James Hamilton vs. Issac E. Hall, 2534.—J. G. Nicholson vs. R. A. McCiellan, 3550.

JUDGE GARY—M. C. Clancey vs. W. A. Butters, 3159,75.—Peter West vs. Chicago & Northwestern Rail-

way Company, \$1,575.—G. H. C. Williams vs. Michael Drew, J. P. Ward, and Henry Rowe, \$400.—The Wilbeck Company vs. George Martin; finding, \$500.45. A. Juposs Burns—Aaron Goldamith vs. John A. Fitchette; vertict, \$42.38, and motion for new trial. Clacurr Cours—Jupos Rougns—H. M. Richards et al, vs. W. E. Langley, \$137.91.—Charles Clasins vs. Charles Eddridge; verdict, \$120.

Jupos Track.—William Hoge vs. J. Phillips Ganzert, \$315.

sequented any six and the number is target white the second process of the second proces

During Mr. Grinnell's mercantile life his enterprises were invariably successful. He avoided speculation, and amassed his enormous fortune purely through business tact and energy. The Grinnell fasmily have been assually fortunate in their real estate transactions in this city, and Mr. Grinnell, besides owning his town residence in Bond street, was the possessor of property down town, the value of which is constantly increasing. Mr. Moses Grinnell's transactions in real estate have also proved lurestive. His Fifth avenue mansion he long ago rented to Delmonico for a term of years. Mr. Henry Grinnell had resided for many years in Bond street, the Grinnell mansion being nearly, if not quite, the last of the old aristocratic residences for which the street was once so famous.

Women as Lawyers and as Soldiers.

perence leads me to the conclusion that women are as well fitted for the one as the other. Another person having had similar experiences may reach an opposite result. It is said that modern ideas have brought down many occupations within the reach of women which were supposed to belong exclusively to men; but in nothing have modern ideas done so much of this leveling as in the art of war. In the hand-to-hand conflicts of antiquity women were manifestly unable to cope with the physical natures of men, and from necessity were exempt. But hand-to-hand conflicts are as obsolete as the wager of battle. The light breech-loading carbine demands activity rather than strength. Woman, as a soldier, would have little to do besides marching, and shooting, and being shot. It is said that a well bred, intelligent, honest woman will make a better attorney than an ignorant, vicious, unseruppilous man. This is true; but it is equally true that a healthy, active woman will make a better soldier than a decrepit man. Some considerations of public policy also intervene in favor of the latter course."

A Young Lady with a Heart "as Unfecting as a Pan-Cushien."

The following letter, received from a young lady who had previously addressed one to the same young man, begivning, "You concentrated lump of a sestines," canced the latest suicide in San Francisco: "You know as well as I that women are fickle—the best of them—so do not blame me more than the rest. Full well I know by my own sad experience that weak human beings as we are, we cannot command our hearts or their affections. I will return you your ring by Wells & Fargo as soon as convenient, and with the exception of rings please consider that golden cord (which I at one time thought bound two loving hearts together) broken. I awaken to the stern reality I do not love you. You no longer awaken the spirit of love within my hreast, and I think marriage without love a mockery and sin. Forgive me, Ernest, and seek one more worthy of your affections and too sincere love than I. I am not capable of loving. I have no heart, or else if I have, it is as unfeeling as a pin-oushiou."

A New Plea for the Dog.

From the Sacramente Daily Union, June 27.
Schweinfurth, the famous botanust, and one of the most recent and thorough explorers of Central Africa, after coming in contact with all manner of people, from cannibals upward, including every intermediate grade, lays it down as a rule to regulate the Judgment of races, that acoust in proportion as dogs are respected and well treated by a tribe the man and women recede from the revolting condition of cannibalism. He says, whenever he encountered a tribe in which the dogs were kindly cared for as domestic animals, he was sure to find the people of superior intelligence as barbarians, and rather advanced in the arts of living and of industry. But whenever he came into a region where they raised dogs for their flesh, and ate it as they did the flesh of other animals, he found himself either among cannibals or such as had but recently emerged from that hornd practice. It is but fair to add that the eminent separation is himself a warm friend of the dog.

The Family of Dr. Livingstone.
At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, June 17, Sir Bartle Frere having gone to Cambridge to take an honorary degree, the chair was taken by Sir Heary Rawlinson, who, before proceeding to the papers of the evening, said the meeting would take to hear what the Government would do a regarded the family of the late Dr. Livingstone. Sir Bartle Frere had already informed the Society that the pension of £200 per annum would be Soutemed to the family, and that an application had been made to the Government urging also a grant of money. The amount recommended by the deputation had been £10,000 or £11,000, but the Government, taking all the circumstances into consideration, had thought that justice would be done by granting a sum of £3,000, and Parliament would be asked to vote this amount. The Government had also undertaken to pay all arrears to the followers and servants of the Doctor. About £1,000 had been due in this way

when his followers reached Zanzibar, and the Consul there drew for the amount on the Royal Geographical Society. The Council, though feeling the greatest interest in and honer for Dr. Livingstone, did not think they were fairly liable for these debts, and Her Majesty's Government had taken the whole upon themselves, so that now all pecuniary matters between the late Dr. Livingstone and the Geographical Society have been satisfactorily concluded.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-NO. 22 INDIANA-AV., STONE-FRONT 16 rooms., furnace, gas fixtures. &c.; \$75 per month MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st. TO RENT -14-ROOM HOUSE, ONE BLOCK FROM
street-oars, on Green st., near Lake. Inquire of the
owner, W. H. PHARE, 123 Dearborn-st. Women as Lawyers and as Soldiers.

From the Albany Law Journal.

Mr. Justice Nott, in delivering the opinion of the Court of Claims upon the application of Mrs.

Lockwood to be admitted to practice as an attorney, threw out some hints that may lead such ambitious women to turn their energies in another direction: "I have been," he says, "at the bar and in the military service, and my experience leads me to the conclusion that women are as well fitted for the one as the other. Another desired by the formal present having had sinked to the content of the co

TO RENT-COTTAGE NO. 16 PIERCEST. ALSO flow of 6 rooms, No. 14 Piercest., all newly cleaned, with water in both. Call 308 West Harrison-st. TO RENT.—TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES, OCTAGON frouts, nicely finished, gas, not and cold water, etc.; will be rented to desirable tenants as 800 per month each. Nos. 897 and 290 West Monsroest, Apply to J. WEST, No. 201 West Monroest, nosr Western-av. No. 201 West Monroe-st., near Western-av.

The RENT-AT \$30 PER MONTH, VERY NEAT 3-1 story frame house, 6 rooms, 968 West Monroe-st., near Western-av.

Apply to J. WEST, 991 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT-ONE THREE-NORY AND BASEMENT 1 swell-front house, 168 North Dearborn-st. also, two sents, 164 for the Dearborn-st. also, two rent. Inquire at 167 North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, NO. 863

I. West Monroe-st., 8 rooms, for \$2.50 per month. Inquire at No. 861 Monroe-st.

TO RENT-NORTH SIDE, HOUSE 37 CHESTNUT-1 st., 10 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, &c. Apply on premises, second door west of LaSale-st., or to A. ROG-RISON, 185 Clark-st. h.RSON, 188 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON WA-bash-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., brick with 9 rooms; will be rented at \$75 per mouth to party who will buy furniture as \$1,000, cest new a year ago \$1,800, Address C 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT-HOUSE WITH ? ROOMS; BARN FOR 10 horses, on lot 50 and 150, for \$25 per month. FURGASON, 70 West Van Buren-st. Suburboan.

To RENT-IN EVANSTON-TILL NEXT MAY,
houses and cottages from 5 to 10 rooms at from \$8 to
\$5 per month, which is but a little over half of the ordinary price, and a still larger deduction will be made for
east in advance up to that fine, or I will sell at a bargain
for monthly payments, or on 10 years' time with nothing
but annual interest paid in advance. C. E. BROWNE,
Room II. Washington Biook, corner of Washington-st.
and Fifth-av.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS-376 STATE-ST., OVER PERIN Tea Company's store, to gentlemen, first-class rooms furnished or uniturished. Cettings is lead, building brick, with modern improvements.

TO RENT-THE MOST ELEGANTLY FURNISHED I rooms in the city, to gentlemen only; charges reasonable. So Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT-PLEASANT ROOMS WITH OR WITH-out board at reasonable rates. Continental Hotel, State-st., corner Eldridge-court.

TO RENT-THE FINEST FURNISHED AND BEST ventilated rooms are at the Thompson House, is South Clarket. Transients taken. Office, Room E.

TO RENT-TA LARGE, NICELY -VURNISHED room, 179 Parkay.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Trooms, front and rear, each suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen, its fine private house. Call at 270 Wabsahay.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, front and rear, each suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen, its fine private house. Call at 270 Wabsahay.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at 270 Mashan-av.; pleasant location; good neighborhood; and modern improvements. TO RENT--ROOMS. TO RENT - FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY, 200 I West Randolph-st.
TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM AND REAR
bedroom, in a private family, on Michigan-av.. near
Sizta-sain-st. References archanged. Address J 60,
Tribuns office.

TO RENT — VERY BEASONABLE — A LARGE
furnished room in upper floor of a private house, suitable for two gentlemen, at 26 Sizteenth-st.

PO RENT - ROOMS, 28 SOUTH MORGAN-ST. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-VERY CHEAP-STORES, OFFICES
J. A. MORRIS, Room I, Centred Chion Block.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, BANK-ROOMS,
Also sleeping rooms in blocks in the centre of the
city, and dwellings in all parts of the city. Prices to suit
the large increase of greenbacks, recently made by Congreens. J. Green and St. Room Restate and Renting
Agency, W South Clarket.

TO RENT-TWO STORES ON MILWAUKEE-AV. Offices.

To RENT-VERY CHEAP-DISK ROOM, IN a sufficilly located real estate office, completely furnished and well lighted. Address F 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT A BASEMENT. 44x18 **T., AND TWO lois of same dimensions, especially adapted to manual purpose. When the same discouring purpose with the same of the same WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-WITH OR WITHOUT FURniture, a nest cottage of 7 to 9 rooms; must be in
good neighborhood. Address, stating man and location.
It, Tribuse office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL FARM; WOULD
buy crop and some stock for immediate potential.
Address E 16, Tribuse office.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS of Shi per month, a basuifful new, t-room cottage on Park-av., just ease of Cantral Park. Why pay rout when you can pay for pour house by paying so small monship payments, no greater than the rent? Don't isse this chance, but apply at once to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-t. P. S.—Would take a kind, gentle buggy horse as first payment.

buggy horse as first payment.

POR SALE — A BEAUTIFUL HOME, WITH 16 PREF.
Freetage, No. 316 South Leavitiest, \$5,500; asch
31,500, and balance 3 and 5 years; at a bargain. Apply at
168 South Leavitiest.

POB SALE—CHRAP—DESIRABLE TWO-STORY
frame house and two lots, 9 rooms, bath, etc., first-class
notgriborhood, one block from care; immediate pearession; period order. Apply at 189 South Leavitiest.

POR SALE—STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS,
vater and gas, and lot Sturis feet, south front, on
Jackson-et., just west of Lincoln, at a decided bargain.

SNYDER & LEE, it Nixon Building, northeast corper
of Monroe and Laballe—st.

POR SALE—1001/19 FEET SOUTHRAST CORNER.

POR SALE-102-179 FEET SOUTHRAST CORNER of Wabash-8v. and Thirty-third-st. SNYDER A LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LASalle-sta.

LaSale-ets.

OR SALE-LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., POLK,
Taylor, Lexington, and Campbell-av. To parties
withing to build no known required down. Might furnish
iltitle if desired. Inquire at 180 Clarkest., in the bank.

FOR SALE-AT \$42 PER FOOT. CHOICE LOT ON
Wabash-av., cast front, \$21,86, north of Fifty-thricast. Tait is a great bargain for cash. Address owner,
No. 523 Butternede \$4. POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE EAST WASHING-ton-st, 4-story building well rented, \$13,000; easy terms. C. W. RIGDON, 56 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—LARGE LOTS NEAR RUMBOLDT Park and the boulevard; high ground, supers well made; good water; only \$300; now is the time to buy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 128 Madison-st.

terms. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 102 Washington-st.
FOR SALE LOTS IN WHIPPLE'S ADDITION TO
Evanaton; every lot a beautiful garden spot, with
trees and avergreens; bargains offered for a short time.
WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 102 Washington-st.
FOR SALE-CHEAP AND ON LONG TIME, 1900
T 180 on South Park boulevard, just north of Fifty-firstst. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 305 LaSalle-st. TOR SALE-EVANSTON LOTS AND BLOCKS; TOR SALE-EVANSTON LOTS AND BLOCKS; I good bargains offered in choice property; money loaned parties who will build. Houses for sale on mouthly payments. Parties taken to see the property. Call for plat. JOHN CULVER, southwest corper Clark and Washington size.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
Michigan fruit farm to declange.
Farm for inside improved to exchange.
Lots and acres south to exchange.
Lots and acres south to exchange.
Refer the core, South Side, to exchange.
House on leased lot to exchange.
New house and lot, South Evanston, nice, for cash, bargain.

BROWN & HALL, or R. E. HALL,
Lit Laballe-at., basement.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. W ANTED—WE WISH FOR FRIENDS, THE BEST belowed to assume the bright of \$5,000 cash. North, West, or South Side. Also in choice locality on West Side, a brick or frame house with lot from 60 to 50 feet, worth about \$10,000. Another piece wanted at a bargain, from which an income can be obtained; will make first pa men, of \$5,000 cash, prefer to see owners. H. USBORN & SON, 135 LANDID-14.

WANTED FROM 10 TO 40 ACRES OF LAND ON West Side, west of city limits. Apply to A. C. REED, 154 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

A FINE BUSINESS CHANCE—ONE OF THE BEST Dutainess thanness of Change of the amount of anythal requirements of the control of th

BLACKSMITH SHOP WITH TOOLS FOR SALE; COAL YARD, Lhack, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE; Cin good location; railroad track in yard; also, for sale cheap, one 7-ten scale, and one 4-ton scale, besides those in yard. C. B. BRIGHAM, Room 7, 120 Dear-born-81. Dorn-st.

PLOUR AND FRED STORE IN THE BEST LOCAtion; South Side; ald stand; room for additional
business; must be sold, on account of sickness. SEIPEL & Co., 124 Clark st., Room 6. business; must be sold, on secounts of acknows. SELP-PEL & CO., [34 Clark-ts.], Room 6.

HENRY KLARE'S ELEGANT SALOON FOR SALE,
at 70 North Clark-ts. adjoining the County CourtHouse; very reasonable. Inquire at the place.

HOTEL FOR SALE, 100 MiLES FROM CHICAGO;
town of \$4.00; only one other hotel; two railroads.
Call at Moom No. 112 Deschorn-ts.

HOUSE, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF HARDware store. Also, tinners' tools, and some hardware
and stores. Also, terr fine mirror; cost \$250; will
sell it for \$175. 144 North Clark-ts., corner Ontario. TOFFER FOR SALE THE FIXTURES AND BUSI-on Mechanic-at., Jackson, Mich. I will lease or sell the tom-st.

on micenanic-at., Judason, Mich. In the seaso see in the building, as may be desired. This is an old-established meat-marker, enjoying a very large pateonage, and to any one destring to go into the business this is an admirable opportunity to get a vell-establishes this is an admirable opportunity to get a vell-established trade. I desire to devote my time to wholesaling in stock, and have no time to grice attention to the market; terms easy. EMMETEM. EVANS, Jackson, Mich. M. EVANS, Jackson, Mich.

I HAVE A GOOD BUSINESS AND WOULD LIKE Isome good party with about \$5,000 or \$10,000 to take half interest with me. Best of Reference given and required. Address L. 8, Tribuse office.

I WILL SELL THE WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST In my Flour and Fased Mills to a good party, and make the second series as well lecasted and has a good business. Address L. 70, Tribuse office. I also the second party of the series of t

2300. Inquire at 2 South Clinton-et.

THE FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPtion, such as beds, bedding, parior and chamber
sets, carpets, mirrors, dining-room and kitchen goods,
stoves, &c., and the bar and barfixtures, and a good
stock of wines, liquors, and cigars, and losse and license
of the Exchange Hotel, Ottawa, III, opposite the Clifton
Hotel for sale; possession given immediately. Address
WM. O'NELL, Uttawa, III.

THE WHEELER ROUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.
One of the best locations for hotel business in the city,
corner Dearborn and Jackson-streets. Building, farniture, fixtures, lease, &c., will be sold at a bargain. Apbly on the premises. S. E. WHEELER, Proprietor. by on the premises. S. E. WHEELER, Proprietor.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, OF CLEVELAND, O.,
I for sale, owing to the continued poor health (paralysis) of
the wife of the proprisior. The farmitures and long
lease of this house can be bought on very favorable
terms. The house has just been theroughly repaired
throughout. Address E. D. KNAPP, Proprietor. \$340 will Buy THE FINEST CIGAR AND tobacco store in the city, with elegant fixtures, all complete; must be sold. 400% South State-at.

FINANCIAL.

Al PURCHASE MONEY REAL ESTATE NOTES wanted. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building. CLAIMS ACAINST THE REPUBLIO. LAMAR, OR State Insurance Companies, or the Franklin or Scandinavian Banks, wanted for cash at 180 Dearborn-st., Roon 6.

The Bank of Chicago, by S. L. UNDREWOOD, SO Madison-st.

I CAN USE \$10,000 OR \$15,000 OF GOOD REAL estate paper secured, on good property with a wide margin. Do not wish any on property outside eith north. Address A 76, Tithune effort.

I WANT \$2,000 FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS ON I will pay 16 per cent but no commissions. Address D 15, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolphest., mear Clark. Established 1894. Mandolph-st., near Clark. Established 1894.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, joveling, or other collaterals, at the Private Loan Omes, 177 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

DURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES AND TRUST deeds bought in sums of \$1,00 to \$10,00; real estate loans made in like amounts. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La-Salle-st.

loans made in like amounts. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-at.

TO LOAN-AMOUNTS, 61,000 TO \$10,000, ON CITY
real setate or improved lilinois farms within 100
miles. B. I. PEASE, Reaper Block, 20 Charlest.

WANTED-61,000 OR \$2,000 ON PROPERTY
worth three times the amount, for 3 or 5 years. Address C.S. Tribune office.

\$5,000 also sums of \$1,000 to \$5,000. JOHN W.
MARSH, 126 Clark-at.

\$3,000 TO LOAN, SHORT TIME, AT CURtable. OLIVER BENLY, 157 Westington-st.

\$3,000 TO LOAN, ONE SAL RESTATE SECURITY.

\$3,000 TO LOAN, SHORT TIME, AT CURtable. OLIVER BENLY, 157 Westington-st.

\$3,000 TO LOAN, SHORT TIME, AT CURtable. OLIVER BENLY, 157 Westington-st.

\$3,000 TO LOAN, SHORT TIME, AT CURbasic output, The Company, HUTCHMSON & LUFF, 27 Tabane Building.

\$5,000 OR \$16,000 WANTED TO INVEST IN A
banking, smelling, and manufacturing
company, profits 109 and 26 per cent. Will take loan or
give interest in business. Address B S M. Tribune office.

\$40.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROP-erty, in small amounts; low ratios on large margins for Eastorn capitalist, at J. W. FAY'S Loan Agency, 316 LaSalle-st. PARTNERS WANTED. PARTMER WANTED—WITH \$10,000 TO \$30,000 TO taken an interest in an established coal-mining business. Most for the coal as sodd in this market. Address, with particulars of amount of capital, etc., COAL OPERATOR, Tribuna office. PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM \$3,000 TO \$6,000 Por of the for a light manufacturing business, paying 200 per one profit. Address, with full mans, F 85, Tribune office.

ASACRIFICE—A BRAND NEW AND VERY ELB

gast solid resewood barlor esite, finely carred and
richily cramerated, initial with fancy woods and
gold lines, covered in magnificant green brocatelie,
in perfect condition, made to order from the best materials and in the finest manner by Leijambrs, New York;
cest 5800, will sell for \$22. A handsome wainut and
marchs-for entire table; cost \$44, for \$18. A \$15 bouquot table for \$7. No. 63 Michigan-sv.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME PARLOR AND CHAMber farmitume of residence 1256 Wabsah-av.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clarks, Etc.

WANTED AN ENERGETIC MAN, THOROUGH
by acquainted with the jobbing hardware business
who speaks German and English, to travel and salio-business. Address McCOMES, KELLER & BYRNES,
St. Louis, Mp.

WANTED 4 OR 5 GOOD TINNERS AND CORL nice men, immediately, at SALE 2 MOORE'S, Lafayette, Ind. WANTED A GOOD HARNESSMAKER, 28 SIX-

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED-SWEDE BOY TO TAKE CARB OF horse and bugg. Inquire B. L. HONORE, Indient WANTED-A GOOD BOY (AGE ABOUT 16) TO take care of barse and deliver. Inquire at 460 West Madison-si

Wincellaneous.
WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS—can show you an easy way to make \$70 a week if on vaice from \$20 to \$100. Call or write. RAY & Chicago, 16t East Randolphest., Room is. Chiesago, 198 Hasi Randolph-sit, Room Is.

WANTED-MEN (WITH FROM site TO Site) THE best invention over effered; 22 a day; no experience required. 156 Washington-sit, Room 5.

WANTED-TWO MEN FROM 30 TO 40 YEARS OF age, who is good times earn from \$3,000 to \$3.000 a year, to sell our publication. A liberal salary will be paid. First-class recommendations required. W. J. ROLLAND & CO., 500 and 61 Lake-sit. Chiesago, Ill.

WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT MAN, FULLIW capable to translate from the German into the English, or to correct such translation. 40 Washan-av.

WANTED-A SALESMAN FOR WHOLESALE greeners; one who has an off the railroad trade preferred. Addresse, with references. J. 30, Tribune office.

WANTED-50 RAILHOAD LABORERS FOR A wills, quarries, vic. O'HIGISTIAN & BING, I South Claricat., Room 1.

WANTED-COLORED LADIES OF GOOD AD dress to sell goods behind the counter in the Es position Dollar Bazzar, 108 State-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-WAITERS AT RAGGIO'S RESTAU WANTED AT 111 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., AN WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ALSO A laudress. Apply at No. 39 Superior-et.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do housework in a small family. Apply 30 Warren-av. WARTED-A STRONG GERMAN OR NORWE gian girl for general housework. Apply to 1134 Michigan-av. Sunday.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; one that is used to children; at #86 Fulton-at.

WANTED-A GOOD STRADY GIRL TO TAKE LAUNCHOSON

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS S TARCHER AND shirt-ironor. C. O. D. Laundry, 579 Wabash-av. Prompt pay and steady work.

WANTED — LAUNDRESS—ONE WHO THOROUGH. It understands her business, and is also willing to between panel by understands her business, and is also willing to between panel works.

WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - 6 FIRST-CLASS ironers, at Hutchinson's Laundry, 961 Wabash-av. WANTED-A WOMAN TO SET TYPE BY THE thousand, at 164 Randolph-st., Room 15.

WANTED-50 WAITER-GIRLS, AT RYAN'S VA-riedus. Cell at 178 and 178 South Clark-st., between the hours of 10 s. m. and 3 p. m. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR CITY RESIDENCE Of business properly, and assume a small issumbranes 300 feet on Fiftienbed., 125 feet cast of Vincennes-A lao Idl feet output from the control of the great South Side Part, all clear incumbranes. 1. A. Gill.BERT & CO., 393 January and Control of the great South Side Part, all clear incumbranes. 1. A. Gill.BERT & CO., 393 January and TO EXCHANGE-PROPERTY ON SATE-ST.

Wabash, Michigan, and Indians-avs., between Fifty-fourth and Statistin-sts. for improved, unincumbered residence or business property worth 250,000 to 550,000 J. HENRY 2 JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., corner Madison. COTHER MAGINON.

TO RXCHANGR—A LOT. 25Xiol FRET, NEAR THE new Custom-House and Post-Office; each value of equity, 24,000. Address A 3, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BUSINESS BLOCK ON South Side, value 234,000, for a good improved farm within 100 miles of Chicago. Address, stating fall particulars, A 3, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO IMPROVED property, 265-acre farm in Central Illinois, on I. C. R. R., all under cultivation; also, 135-acre fruit farm at Bestion Harbor, Mich. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 266 LASalle-st.

IASAlle-et.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRES, BLOOKS, AND LOTS AT
South Englewood or Washington Heights, close to
depot, to exchange for good farms or other property. I.
A. GILBERT & OO., 306 LASAlle-et.

TO EXCHANGE—48 VERY CHOICE LOTS NEAR
Frity-fifth-et, boulevard and Ashland-av, for anything
distrable. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-et. desirable LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.
TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN LOTS.
I for improved city property. Will give a good trade.
Address J 70, Tribune office.
TO EXCHANGE—A NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT.
I house with ten rooms; water and gas-fatures through house. Title perfect, with no incumbrance; to exchange for one on South Side, or for lot, whether incumbered or pot. If worth more than mine will pay difference in cash.
Inquire at 87 State-st. JOHN COVERT. TO EXCHANGE—EXPRESS WAGON AND LA-dies side-saddle for set of double and single buggs harness and turnace to heat 8 rooms. Address C 98, Trib-use office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINELY-BUILT 2-STORY AND basement octagon marble-front house, free of incumbrance, on Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st., to exchange for house south of Teenty-secondst, and east of Statest, Will assume small incumbrance. Call at 12 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

Room 25.

TO EXCHANGE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling in Jorsey City, N. J., for Chicago property. BARKER & WAIT, 160 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A WELL-IMPROVED FARM, UNIN-etumbered, in exchange for a fine business block in Chicago, value, 534, 600. Address, stating full particulars, A 23, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. OST-BETWEEN CORNER BLUE ISLAND-AV. and Twelfth-st. and Michigan-av. corner Sixteen data, and Twelfth-st. and Michigan-av. corner Sixteen data, and the sixteen deep sixteen deep sixteen deep sixteen data.

OST-WHILE DRIVING ON THE SOUTH SIDE, a striped ottoman shaw. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at Room 18, 187 Clark-st.

I OST-BETWEEN deep sixteen data and the sixteen data an his expenses will be paid.

TOST-SATURDAY FOREMOON, ON BLUE INT. and av. cara, a pockethock containing money and papers, the property of a widow lady. The finder will be rewarded by restoring assas to the owner, through W. J. ONAHAN, 113 Dearcorn-st.

\$5 REWARD-STOLEN OR STRAYED FROM MY residence on Tuesday, Striut, a large red cow, a years old, high horas. FATRICK MCCULLOUGH, 28 Margaren-st. Margarotte, and Borns. PATRIOR MCCULLOUGH, 28 Margarotte State Sta

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-OAKLEY'S INFALLIBLE BED-BUG and Cockrosch Exterminator; contracts taken; work warranted or no pay. Call or address ARTHUE OAK-IRY, 690 State-st. Hotel.

I'OR SALE—NICKEL-PLATED HOT WATER URN, out-glass decanters, punch bowls, funnels, &c. Inquire Mctropolitan Hotel.

I'OR SALE—RAILROAD AND STRAMBOAT TICK—for the to all points less than regular rates. From \$1\$ to \$10\$ asved. Ticket bought at highest prices at the Goperal Ticket Office, 75 Clark-st., becoment.

SEWING MACHINES. AN EXCELLENT WHEELER & WILSON HALFcabinet sewing-machine, in perfect order, with attackments complete; cost 330, for cale at \$33, No. 643
Michigan av.

SINGER BEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OFfee Ill Statest. Machines sold on monthly payments; it per cent discount for cash.

CINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELORERT, 315
South Halated-tt., city agent, Machines sold on
monthly payments, rented, and repaired. AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE SEND MC.
A for samples. Address C. R. RUNNELLS, to South
Sangamon-st., Chicago, Ill.
A or 10 cents 3 months for Agent's Guide. Tells who
want agents, and what for. JAMES P. SCOTT, 16
State-st.

FRANK DOUGLAS MACHINERY COMPANY, 398, I see that the second of the control of the

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Address R. G. OWEN, Waterman Station, III.

SITUATION WANTED BY A LADY OF REFINE
mest, who is a thorough housekeeper, or would trave
with an invalid. Address J St. Tribone office.

FIVATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN OF
18, who writes a good and fapid hand, in an office.
Best of reference from former employer. Address W H.
157 Sheffield-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN
no. 1 references. Address D 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS WOODSITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS turner; can acroll-aw; to go to country preferred.
Address, for one week, P.R.G. No. 20 West Madison-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD CAKE BAker and ornamenter; good city references. Address K.
60, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—by SOANDINAVIAN MAN
And wife; man as coachman, woman as cook and to
do housework. Address & St. Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN;
Will give best of reference from last place employed.
Address & & Tribune office. Address K 4. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN AN coachman, understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to be generally useful; is sober and steady, and can guarantee entisfaction. Address D 4. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman in a private family; has four years' experience in the care of horses. H 48, Tribune office.

Micoellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED-FOR A SWEDISH BOY Sabout Bas an office or errand boy, to make himself generally useful about some business house. Apply to Mrs. STONE, 142 Bremer-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

S. STUATIONS WANTED-FOR THREE GIRLS AS
S. Sire and second cook and dining-room girl. Call or
address 66 State-6. address 28 State 48.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK
on South Side. Apply at 8 O'Brien 48.

STUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK
TO SECOND WORK
OF SECOND WORK and dising-room in small-family.
Good reference; call Monday at 579 Wabashaw. H. B.

STUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
girl to work in a small family. Call Monday at 134
East Eris-91., Room 17.

Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED-IN THE COUNTRY BY A good girl to take care of children. Inquire at No. 20 Employment Agents.
SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinarian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S offee, 50 Milwates-av.

Situation wanted—A Young Larry competent to teach french to beginners desires a position as resident governess to small children, or as ansect governess. Good reference sives. Address C. care of Doggett, Bassett & Hills, 22 and 31 Lake-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

100 THIRD AV., NEAR BARRISON-ST., BRICK DO THIRD AV., NEAR BARRISON-ST., BRICK DO THIRD AV., NEAR BARRISON-ST., BRICK DE WORK, With use of plano. Day board, \$4.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RRNT, WITH FIRST class board, a large, handsomely-furnished room, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; or, it especially desired, a suite of two large rooms. Also a nice single room, with large closes. Reduced rates; references doubted. nice single room, with large closel. Radiosed rates; rereness desired.

286 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN PROK AND
286 Ridridge courts—Seite of rossess on second floor;
or double periors on first floor, with board; single room
for gent; lake front.

372 Rooms, with first-class board, in a private family vithoot children. The house has all modern improvements. Best references given and required.

579 AND 881 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE.
Nice furnished rooms to rent, either single or en suite.
W. H. BOLTE, Froptistor.

720 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED BOOMS TO
aired rooms at \$4.50; day board. \$3.50.

RATE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND WELLaired rooms at \$4.50; day board. \$3.50.

1005 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON

1025 WABASH-AV. - SUITE OF ROOMS OF third toor. Bara room of third toor. Bara room if desired. West Side.

390 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASAN 1
double and single rooms with good board and
the comforts of home; bath, gas, etc.

Morth Stde.

11 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONR FINELY FURmished room, with or without board.

24 InDIANA-ST.—TO RENT—A SUITE OF
gentlema and wife, or three single gentleman into and
cold water; terms reasonable.

I HAVE A NICE PRONT ROOM (BAY WINDOW);
would like to meet with a musical person (sinher
single lady or a gently who likes to live some way out of
city but close to street-cars. Will let, furnished with
preakfast and 7 p.m. dinner, for \$5 por week. Address
MRS. 7, Drug Store, Wright's Grove.

Hotels.

BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, NOS. 507, 508, 811, 513, and 315 West Madison-st; J. F. PIERSON, manager. First-class location, convenient to instiness, near Union and other parks; alike pleasant for families, young contennen, and the traveling public remaining in the city a few days or weeks. Prices to suit the times. a few days or weeks. Prices to suit the times.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF GOODS OF any kind, 3 houses, renting for \$20 each; also, lots will situated near factory and railroad shops, and some cash. Address E & Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—OIL PAINTINGS AND A STOCK of fine engravines, framed, for real estate or horses and carriage. NEWPERT, Room 18, 167 East Washing—and carriage. NEWPERT (Room 18, 167 East Washing—and carriage. New Pert (Room 18, 167 East Washing—and carriage. New Pert (Room 18, 167 East Washing—and carri

BOARD WANTED. DOARD—AND ROOM ON THE SOUTH SIDE, BY a young lady who is sick, with a lady who is willing to ake care of bes. Address H 26, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest prices. A. DRIRLSMA, 207 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND Miscellansons goods of any kind, by sending to JONAS GELDER, Loan Office, 28 State-st.

DOOKS OFENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted, work requiring an expert solicited, WEBS & TUCKER, Accountants, Rosm 3, 188 Madison.

DED-BUGS—IF TUUR ROOMS OR HOUSES ARE infected with conkresches or Bed-bugs, apply or address A, B. COMAN, 61 West Madison-st. dress A. B. COMAN. 27 West Madison-st.

E. MERSON'S CLIP AND FILE FOR OFFICE PApors, and Empress's binder for music and all periodtooly. Gold interests promoting evidence etc., maily
and promptly dons.

J.O. B. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 150 State-st. W HIPPLE'S MATTERSS, MOSQUITO-BAR, AND bedding manufactory, 50 State-st. Chespest place in city: wholesale and rotall. Old mattresses and feathers renovated. WANTED-A STOCK OF GOODS OF ANY KIND for paring real estate and cash. Address E.S. Tribuse office.

WANTED-I WANT TO BUY A RECOND. HAND age with an inside burgler cheet. AL. SMITH, No.

100 New AND SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR Vanit work, etc., at HARRIS' mfs-manufactory, E and E Randolph-sk

A NEW PIPE-ORGAN, SUITABLE FOR A SMALL
A church, for sale at a bargaia. \$500. W. W. KIMBALLI, State and Adams-sta.
Delson cabinet organ. Price \$50 and upward. Whole
sale and retail at factory, 63 indiana-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. S GRAND SQUARE ANI
uprigit planes for sale only at W. W. KIMBALL'S,
corner of State and Adams-sta., Chicago.

SECOND. RAND PIANOS, FROM \$100 TO \$500
ocond. 516 to \$75. Apply at KIMBALL'S, corner of State
and Adams-sta.

CMITR. AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY, ESTABand Adams sta.

SMITH AMBRICAN ORGAN COMPANY, ESTABlished 2 years; 20,000 now in use. W. W. KIMBALL, wholesale agent, State and Adams-sta.

WANTED-SECOND-HAND STEINWAY PIANO,
full size, in good condition; terms, \$100 down, the
rest in monthly installments. State Lovest price and
where it can be seen. Address M M S, Ryde Fark, Ill.

5 CASH WILL RENT A FINE-TONED FIANO,
O S100 cash will buy a fine-toned piano. \$110 cash will
buy an elegant organ worth \$200. All found at the West
Chicago. Conservatory of Music, 515 West Lake-st.
THEO. J. ELMORE & CO., Proprietors. 50 NEW PIANOS TO RENT. APPLY AT KIM-\$150 WILL BUY A 8000 PIANO. SOLD TO PAY and 172 South Clarket.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION AT ME STATEST. OF HORSES AND Carriages, every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a.m., by WM. BUTTRIS. Carriages as private sale.

A SPLEXUID ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, A phaseions, buggles, etc., for sale low, at 200 State-sts., corner Van Buren; also some second-hand. P. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—5 YEAR OLD MARE, IB HANDS HIGH, porfectly cound and kind, vory styliah; driven double or graph; will be sold cheap. Can be seen at MAWYAE STRUDELL'S stable on Third-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND TRUCK, WITH STRADY having, at \$250 cash; making all per sweet. Call at 165 Bine leland-av.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, HASDSOME "C" SPRING phaeton and the most stylish, centis, and thoroughly reliable ladder's horse in the city. D. V. KENLY, 35 South Water-st.

WRIGHT & CU., Demark, lowe.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—GEORGE OLWELL, and stopped at the Grant Peach of the Life of the County of the Coun

gramme of the Races at Dexter Park To-Day.

Reports of Races at Various Points Yesterday.

The Reds and Whites to Try Conclusions This Afternoon.

The Trigger--- Aquatic.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK BACES of the following attractive programme of run-

\$300—Selling race, ray enters ch. g. King's Excuse, aged—, by of St. George; dam Betty King, by Boston, herry and bine, and purple. To be sold for W. B. Scully enters br. g. Noll, 4 years, by Asteroid; m. by imported Australian. Colors, orange and table. To be sold for \$1,000.

di. Harrison enters b. f. Sweetbay, 3 years, by Bay od; dam, La Brun. Colors, black and red, and to sash. To be sold for \$1,000.

hos, M. Entee enters s. g. Little Frank, by second & Maione. Colors, white and white, and green. 1978 \$700. Three ndies and repeat, red. Loyd enters b. g. Captain Hutchinson, 5 rs, by Voucher; dam, by Zero. Colors, green and ed.

ed. Harrison enters b. h. Falmouth, 5 years, by anet; dam, by Red Rose, Colors, blue and white,

fed sash.

B. Scuily enters b. g. Harry of the West, 5 years, Harry of the West; dam, by imported Glencoe. iors, purple and orange.

Jonisk & Hankins enter b. f. Gleaner, by Warner dam Gycera by imported Sovereign. Colors, and bine more and bine.

ary of the West; dam, by imported Science, and orange sand.

se \$400—Hurd e race.
d Lloyd enters b. g. Capt. Hutchinson, 5 years, unba: dam, by Zero. Colors, green and green.

mass McEutee enters s. g. Little Frank, by secate Maione, Colors, green and white and waite,
B. Scully enters b. g. Harry of the West, 5 years,

tarry of the West; dam, by imported Giencoe. purple and orange.

Oray enters b. Wexford, 4 years, by Wooddam, Waxey, b. imported Cruiser. Colors, purch cherry sach.

am af, Barron enters ch. g. Crusader, 4 years, by id; dam, Lightsome, by Giencoe. Colors, blue

BUNNING BACES. The following impractical and somewhat visionary correspondent does not believe what we said the other day about the unpopularity of running races in the North, but the stubborn fact still remains, and there are plenty of depleted treasuries all through the country to

To the Editor of The Chicago Probune:
In your account of the races yesterday, at Dexter Park, in commenting on the small number of people present, you say more people would go to see Goldamith Madd trot a trial than to see the two fastest runners in the world. Is this so? At what trotting meeting do such crowds of people gather as yearly patronize the running at Jerome Park, Saratoga, and Long Branch? Surely not at the trotting meetings at Buffalo, Cleveland, Utjes, and other places. Give us a "clep" from "McDanie's, McGrath's, Cottrill's, Donohoe's, Lorillard's, Sanford's, Chamberlain's, and other stables; show us at the bead of a bill the entry of Harry Bassett, Springbok, Katie Pease, Joe Daniels, Sue Rider, Turnvor, Nell Flarely, Thad Stevens, Artist, or other runners, and I think you would find the lovers of racing would flook to see them as soon as to see trotters, You say no sight is so pretty as a field of thoroughbred runners. Very well; but were the startery yesterday very fine? They certainly were very slow. In the same column of your paper, you record a race at Galesburg, where 3-year-oids ran in 1:45½ and repest, when here, with all ages starting, the fastest time was 1:43%. I maintain the American people are fond of running races, and do patronize them. If managers will get good ones to seart, they will have no cause to prumble. At least so thinks

EKROS-ECTIVE RACES AT FORT WAYE, IND.

CHICAGO, July 3.

FROSFECTIVE RACES AT FORT WAYNE, INB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Irribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 3.—A trotting association has been formed here, and the first meeting will be held in August on the new track, pearly completed. The track will be one of the best in the West, and ample stabling accommodations, etc., will be afforded. A premium list of \$6,000 will be offered, and it is expected that the meeting will be largely attended and tine aport enjoyed.

The races of the Northern Indiana Fair will gin here Sept. 8, and last four days. The m list comprises eleven purses, aggregat

Ing \$5,000.

RACES AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

Snecial Drawatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. PAUL, July 3.—The Driving Park Horse Fair and races are having favorable, weather. There are many visitors and the races are warmly contested. The first trot yesterday was for a \$400 purse for 3-minute horses, six starting; won by Bay Brig. Time —2:45, 2:43%, and 2:46,

won by Bay Brig. Time -2:45, 2:4335, and 2:46, Gray Steel won two heats' and second money in 2:434 and 2:444.

The second purse of \$300 for 2:44 horses, four starting, was won by Bay Charley in three successive heats. Time—2:43, 2:38, and 2:484.

To-day's first lace, for a purse of \$400, for 45 year-olds, was won by Billy Barber in 2:55, 2:58, and 2:51. Six horses started; four were distanced in the first heat, but was allowed second money on account of a change of driver ordered by the judges.

The second race, 2:38 class, \$400 purse, was won by Logan & Sons' Bay Charley, of Dubuque, in 2:37, 2:38, and 2:39; four started, one being distanced in the first heat. A large amount was staked on this last race, starting at odds on Oak Grove Girl agains. the field. The backers of the field and Bay Charley are considerably ahead. So far none of the Society's prizes for time made have been taken.

THE OTTAWA MEETING.

THE OTTAWA MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 3.—The races to-day at the Fair Grounds were attended mostly by men interested in good horses. To-morrow an immense count is a repeated.

Fair Grounds were attended mostly by men interested in good horses. To-morrow an immense
crowd is expected.

The first race was one mile and repeat, for 3year-olds, for a purse of \$450; \$300 for the first,
and \$150 for the second. The entries were Oliver
Twist, of Tonica, Ill.; Florence, of Lowell, Mich.;
and Ural, of Monticello, Ill. The best time of
Ural, the winner, was 1:53, which he made on
both heats.

The second race was for a purse of \$250, one
mile dash, free to all. Four entries. Won as
follows: Edwin Adams, first; Rob Roy, second;
Western Star, third; and Melrose, fourth.

To-morrow's races will draw out a large crowd.

THE GALESBURG RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 3.—The third day of the
racing meeting has been well attended, and the
races have been hotly contested. The first on
the programme was that for a 2:40 purse. First
money, 2225, taken by Fancher in three straight
heats. Time—2:35; 2:37; 2:38.

The second was the 2:50 class, \$400 purse.

SUMMARY.			
Nettle Green	4	4	4
Frontier Dick	5	5	5
Rosa Bell	di	Bt.	ā
Quickstep 2	1	3	2
Little Fred 2	2	1	ĩ
Illinois Chief	9	9	â
Time-2:40 %; 2:39; 2:39; 2:38.	12	8173	a.
The day's races closed with the trotting	, m	inte	ch

for \$500. On the first heat, Chickamauga got a set-back by jumping the traces, and time was declared. Four were entered, but only two took the track, Joe Udell not being here, and Lady Fox being drawn.

Time-2:54.

Time—2.54.

To-morrow closes with one purse, \$700; two, \$150; and a \$1,000 purse, free for all.

THE COLUMBUS RACES.

COLUMBUS, O., July 3.—The largest crowd of the week attended the races to-day. The first ace was a trot for the 2.44 class, for a purse of \$1,000. Eleven horses started. Granville won the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:30½; \$133; 2:35½. Rescue took the second money and Norma the third.

In the running race for 3 year-olds, best three in five, \$75 entrance, the Association adding \$400, three houses started. Dill Wiggins took the prace an two straight heats. Time, 1:36, 1:46½. Familico, second; Primrose, third. In the trotting race for the 2:30 class, for the \$1,300 purse, five horses started. The first heat can declated a dead one between Little Mac and Ohio Boy. Time, 2:30½. Kaness. Chief the first heat the straight heats. The cook of the next heat in 2:29½. In the third heat Little Mack and Ohio Boy passed under the wire first, but the judges set them back for running, giving the heat to Stewart Maloney. Time, 2:20. Subsequently, the judges remarked they were not allowed to give stewart Maloney a record, the time above given being that of the first horse, but sail the heat counted for Maloney. The fourth heat was taken by Annie Collins, in 2:30½, the best time ever made by her; little Mac, second; Maloney, third; Ohio Boy, foorth. In the fifth heat, Kaness Chief was drawn, and little Mac

BASE BALL. THE RETURN OF THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

A party of much demoralized ball-players yesterday arrived in the city, which they consent to call their temporary headquarters for and in consideration of sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,200 each for about four months of service

such as it is. Whether their employers fee good over the bargain, and consider that they have earned their money, is no affair of ours; but, whether these nine or ten professional base ball players bave reflected credit upon the city whose name they bear, and have so conducted themselves as to sustain the standing of a deservedly popular class of out-door amusement, is a matter of some general consequence. The so-called Chi-eago Club has made a sorry record on its first most absolute failure of the season, and has attracted a vast amount of attention on that acbount. Base ball is proverbially prolific of surprises, but the White Stockings have fairly won THE CHAMPION ASTONISHERS.

When the nine was first organized, it was unanimously agreed, on the strength of the pre-vious records of the respective players, that the team was second to none. This was admitted everywhere, and a brilliant season was predicted. But nobody then anticipated that these heavy-calaried importations going to progress backwards—that Myerle was to prove worse than worthless; that Zettiein was chappe rank from the best to the poores tcher in America; that Force was to fall away his batting, and Cuthbert in his fielding; that Devlin would degenerate so rapidly; and that, worst of all, it would be necessary to place on the sick-list the finest Captain and sec man in the country, and fill his place with an amateur player. Nobody could foresee all this, which has come to pass before the season is half

The commencement of the summer's play wa upon the whole, auspicious. The games wood were well won, and those lost were mainly los by bad luck. Therefore

by bad luck. Therefore
THE CLUE WENT EAST
with fair prospects. In the charge of a capable
and conscientious manager, they started away.
Their first game was a superbone, the Battimores being besten by a score of 12 to 6. The
next game was not so good, though the Chicago
nine were victorious again. The game with the
Phitadelphias on the 15th of June was remarkably free from fielding errors, but the batting rhinderphias of the bird of she was remar-ably free from fielding errors, but the batting was weak. The game was lost at the bat, and it was considered a streak of rare good luck for the Philadelphias to have caught their oppo-nents ou an off day. Two days later, when the same clubs played again, the odds were largely in favor of the White Stockings—too much so,

in favor of the White Stockings—too much so, there was reason to believe, for the favorities were horribly beaten, and

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY changed hands. Some of it, according to rumor, found its way to the pockets of one or more members of the Chicago Club, that charge being members of the Unicago Citic, that charge being made and supported by what must have been regarded as evidence which could not be ignored. Such being the state of things, the manager suspended from the nine two suspected players, but was compelled to reinstate them in order to keep the club from going to pieces through sheer weakness and incapacity. The charges of fraud the now sudgraping investigation and the facts now redergoing investigation and the facts are now undergoing investigation, and the facts will eventually be brought out. Whether the charges were true or false, the fact that they were made and seriously considered had a fear fully demoralizing effect. DISTRUST AND PERSONAL ANIMOSITY

among the players were elements of weakness which resulted in bringing about the wretched defeats which followed. In the game which the Mutuals won by a score of 38 to 1. Zettlein and Cutibert did not take part. Collina piched, and, being out of practice and poorly supported, the Mutuals scored 37 unearned runs, while the White Steckings made but two base-nits all told. Maione's hands, already very sore, were cruelly pounded up in this game, and the nine was crippled indeed.

pounded up in this game, and the nine was crippled indeed.

In the next game, that with the Atlantics, Zettlein and Cuthbert were reinstated, but the nine baftled like a parcel of sick schoolboys, and a score of 10 to 3 against them was the result. In this game Connell, an amaieur, served as catcher, Malone being disabled.

A raily at the bat was made in the game with the Hartfords, whom the Whites just managed to beat. But the streak of hitting failed to hold out, and on the 2th the Bostons beat them 10 to 2. Here again the batting was pitifully weak, and a game was lost which could have been easily won by three or four good hits at critical ly won by three or four good hits at critical roints. The bases were loaded two or three times, with Cuthbert Force, and Myerie at the Lat, but hone of these great batmen were equal to the emergency, and the opportunities were lost. In the uext game with the Bostons the latter failed to do any butting, and ought to have been hadly beauen. The White Tated wall this been badly beaten. The White, tatted well this time, but Myerle and Devlin kindly contributed

been badly beaten. The White, sated well this time, but Myerle and Devin kindly contributed errors which fairly flung the game to the Bostons is spite of themselves. Then there was a loss Demoralization, and in the next game the Bostons got 29 runs against 6. This was a frightful condition of had fielding and weak batture on the part of the Chicago Club. Their next attempt was more creditable in both respects, and they won a game from the Atlantics by a score of 5 to 3. This was too good to last, and they surrendered to the Matuas's on the following day, errors by Myerle, Devlin, Cuthbert, and Zetitien giving away the game. The last game of the trip was against the Athletics, who beat them 13 to 7. Errors a critical points and weak hits in similar emergencies did the business, and thus closed one of the most discreditable base ball excursions on record.

THE BEASON OF IT ALL seems to be past finding out. The players themselves appear at a loss to account for it. The manager, Mr. Young, when interrogated, gives it up as a conundrum he cannot answer. He bears testimony to the fact that it was not drunkenbees or dissipation. Nover a nine went on the field in better physical condition than they. "I could get them there in shape to play, but I could not make them do the playing," is the manager's mournful epitome of the trip. When asked if any of the players had been tempered with by gamblers, he shook his head and refused to be interviewed. The President of the club is equally deficient in theories as to cause and refused to be interviewed. The President of the club is equally deficient in theories as to cause and refused to be interviewed. The President of the club is equally deficient in theories as to cause and refused to the interviewed. The President of the club is equally deficient in theories as to cause and refused to the interviewed. The President of the club is equally deficient in theories as to cause and refused to the interviewed. The President of the club is equally deficient for the content of the fi

makes a base hit. In the annexed tabular statement of the Batting and Fielding averages of the trip, the whole story is toid. If one game—that of the Mutuals, 33 to 1—were expunged, the fielding record would be very creditable, with the exception of Myerle and Zettlein. In that game everybody "went to pieces." Collins had it errors, Peters 3, Gleon 3, Hines 3, Myerle 3, Treacy 2, and Force 1." Deducting these, and a very fine showing is made by Hines, Force, Glenn, Malone, and Peters. The latter has played his base as well as any baseman in the country, his only detect being at the bat. He has done remarkably well for so young and inexperienced a player. Cuthbert leads the batting score, but his hat of fielding errors shows poorly for him. Myerle heads the score in errors, though Zettlein gives him a hard rub. Treacy played in but four games, and has but an indifferent record. The disparity between the runs and base-hits shows that there was a great deal of bad luck as well as weak hitting. The scores of the various games played are as follows:

June 13—Baltimors, II; Gaicago, 14.

June 13—Baltimors, II; Gaicago, 4.

June 14—Baltimors, II; Gaicago, 5.

June 24—Baston, 10; Chicago, 3.

June 25—Baston, 8; Chicago, 2.

June 29—Atlantic, 3; Chicago, 5.

June 29—Atlantic, 3; Chicago, 2.

June 20—Atlantic, 3; Chicago, 2.

The totals for the Chicagos are 85, and for the opposing clubs, 169.

THE BATTING AND FIELDING AVERAGES are set forth in the following table of games played, runs, base hits, men put out times as-sisted, and errors:

Players.	A selacul
Cuthbert	12 15 25 28 1.1
Hines	13 12 22 33 6
Force	13,10 16 19 47
Myerio	13 6 24 24 21 2
Malone	11 8 16 . 33 17
Glenn	1a 7 41 1
Zetzlein.	12 11 12 6 16 1
Peters	13 9 11 42 43 1
Devli n	12, 6 11 113, 3,
Treacy	
Colline	1 0 0 2 1,1
Connell	1 0 0 0 0

took the heat; time 2:31. Little Mac also took the next heat by a small margin in 2:29%.

the home nine will be materially changed an greatly for the better, no doubt. The position and batting order will be as follows: Cuthbers left field; Force, third base; Malone, catcher Myerle, right field; Hipes, second oase; Glenn first base; Treacy, centre field; Peters, shor stop; Zettlein, pitcher. This retains the batting qualities of Myerle, and puts him where heat do the least harm by his fielding eccentric

can do the least farm by his heating tities.

The White Stockings will play the following games on their own grounds during the mouth of July: 4th and 6th, Bostons; 7th, the Franklius, of Chicago, a strong nine, the receipts to donated to the Old People's Home; 8th, 11th, and 13th, the Baltimores; 15th, 18th, and 20th, the Philadelphias; 22d, 25th, and 27th, the Atlan tics of Brooklyn. Beyond these, no matches have been marked and no arrangements have been made for the second Eastern tour of the White Stockings.

It is probable that a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Club will be called at an early day to consider certain important matters.

BOSTONS VS. THE BLUE STOCKINGS, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BOSTONS VS. THE BLUE STOCKINGS, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
GRAND RAPIDS, July 3.—In the game of base ball to-day between the Red Stockings, of Boston, and the Blue Stockings, of this city, the former won by a score of 36 to 5. The Reds were whitewashed in the ninth inning, and the Blues in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and ninth. About 1,000 persons were present.

FRANKLINS AND SOCIALS.

The Franklins and Socials played a match yesterday, the first of a series of three games for the Northwestern amateur championship, in which the Franklins came off best, by a score of 20 to 1.

THE TRIGGER.

THE GUN CLUB SHOOT. The following is the full score of the shooting match between the members of the Gun Club, at Stagg's Gardens, Thursday. The birds are reported to have been very lively and strong flyers, and as there was a heavy northeast win blowing, many fell dead out of bounds that would otherwise have been scored. The firs

H	resulted as follows:	
à	Singles-	Doubles
Ł		11 11 00 10 11-
1	William Brice1011111111-9	11 11 11 11 10-
B	T. Stagg	11 10 00 11 11-
šł.	F. J. obbey	OU 01 10 10 10 -
1	H. E. Hamilton 1101110101-7	01 11 11 11 10-
	W. B. Wilcox 11111111001-8	10 10 01 10 10-
3.	J. J. Gillespie 11011111101 - 8 F. W. Taprin 1011101010 - 6	10 10 01 10 10-
	E. T. Martin	10 10 10 11 10
	J. Heiland	00 00 00 10 00-
•	R. Kenny	11 11 10 01 10-
)	M. Ballou	10 10 00 01 11-
•	J Kants 6101010100-4	lu 10 10 00 00-
1	S. H. French	11 ou 10 11 11-
	Wm Solitt - 00010101111-5	00 01 10 10 11-
п	Gaorge Onigg	10 10 11 10 00-
η	R. Paillion	10 01 10 11 11-
1	H. J. Edwards 1111111111-9	11 11 10 11 11-
1	H H Hawkins 01010101-5	11 11 10 10 11 -1
3	S. C. Waller	10 01 10 00 10-
η	C. F. Small	11 00 11 01 10-
ч	H. E. Pickett 1001010011- 5	11 01 01 11 10-
T	B. F. Davenport 0010011110-5	10 10 10 10 11-
1	The tie for the club medal on fir	
	then shot off by Messrs, Brice and	d Edwards at
	five single triese and two pairs th	a former at

five single rises and two pairs, the former a twenty-six yaras and the latter at twenty-one The result was as follows:

1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

which the Kennicott Club proposed to hold in August will not come off, it being claimed that it was impossible to make satisfactory arrange-

AQUATIC.

THE REGATTA at Geneva Lake, Wis., occurs to-day, and will be attended by the full Farragut Boat Club and a large number of visitors from this city. No more delightful way of spending a hot and dusty Fourth could be devised, and with such alplete as Curtise and Allcock to row and run, besides a with the sculls, the sport ought to be of a high

THE GRAND HAVEN BEGATTA THE GRAND HAVEN REGATTA.

The Grand Haven and Spring Lake Rowing Association has issued the programme for the amateur rowing regatta, to take place on Grand River and Spring Lake, Aug. 12 and 13. For the first day there will be races for double-scull shells, jumor single-sculls and four-oared shells; and for the second day the grand review and the races for senior single scules and six-oared shells. Entries must be made before the 1st of

DOUBLE-SCULE RACE ON THE HUDSON.

POUDEXEEPSIE, July 3.—In a five-mile race, double-sculi working boats, at this place this evening. Edward Wood and Christiau Englehardt defeated the Weddell brothers by 10 lengths in 38 minutes.

CRICKET. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Chicago Cricket Club having finally secured the use of the base-ball grounds of the White Stockings, commenced their practice Thursday evening, with a full field. The first game at cricket this sesson will be played at Racine Tuesday, with the College "Eleven" there, who will certainly have the

practice.

All members of the olub are requested to meet at the grounds this evening at 6 o'clock, as it is expected the base-ball match between the Bostons and White Stockings will then be over, and some practice may be bad.

The "Eleven" to represent the Chicago Club will then be chosen, and all necessary arrangements perfected.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 3.-The train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, due here at 8:30 p. m., was forty minutes late, and, while running down was forty minutes late, and, white running down the mountain at the rate of a mile in a minute and six seconds, ran over and killed Arthur McGeohean, a man who was walking with his sister on the track. The man's body was com-pletely severed lengthwise, and the woman only saved ner life by leaping down an emoank-

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

--Sunday's Pacific Express Train
for Omaha, Sait Lake, San Francisco, and all Far
West points, will leave to-morrow (Sunday), July 5, by
the great Burlington Route, starting from the Central
Depot, foot of Lake street, at 19 a. m., and stopping
at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. Tickets
and sleeping-car bettles may be had at No. 59 Clark
street and at the depots. Through tickets reading via
C & N. W. R. R. or C., R. I. & P. R. R. will be good
on this train.

Duryeas' Satin Gloss Starch.

Duryeas' " Satin Gloss Starch" saves the housekeeper trouble and money, and gives a satisfaction keeper trouble and money, and gives a satisfaction that no other starch does.

The Best Starch, Chicago, March 15, 1871.—I am using Duryeas' Starch in my laundry, and I find it superior to all others that have come within my notice. It is the whitest, gives a clearer fusiah, and takes less starch for the same quantity of work, than any I have ever used. I cheerfully recommend Mesers, Duryeas' Starch to all starch consumers.

H. Wilson,
Proprietor Wilson's Laundry, 299 State street.

Extraordinary Opportunity. We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. Ken-nicott, offering for sale a part of his beautiful home known as Kenwood, on Forty-eighth street and Mad-ison avenue. It is, without doubt, in all respects the finest place in Hyde Park for a delightful suburban home.

Square Grands.

Attention is called to some new three-string, square grand Haines pianos just received at Reed's Temple of Music, Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

Kingsford's Oswego Starch has become a household word for a household neces-sity. It is so perfect as to admit of no improvement.

Geyser (Saratoga Water on Draught By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars Cologne." —Now we know where the old hats go. The Nicobar Islanders endeavor to outvie each other in the accumulation of old hats, priding themselves ou the extent and value of their collections, as other people do on their wealth of gold, jewels, or art. A tall white hat with a black band commands from fifty-five to sixty-five prime coccanuts. CRIME.

The Hamnett Murderer Sentenced to Death.

Traces of an Atrocious Murder Discovered at Quincy.

Murder of a Young Girl in a Boston Lodging-House.

The Murderer of the Hamnet Family

Sentenced to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTEBURG, Pa., July 3.—This morning in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Ernest Ortwein, the Hamnet family murderer, was sentenced to death. The fact that the prisoner would be sentenced this morning had been kept very quiet, but still the matter leaked out and the courterous was crowded to suffocaout and the court-room was crowded to suffoca-tion. At 10 o'clock the prisoner was brought in

by a Deputy Sheriff and placed in the prisoner's box. He was asked by Judge Stowe, who delivered the sentence, whether he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. He replied, "No."

The following is the sentence, in substance, as delivered by Judge Stowe, amid profound silence, while all in the court-room were standing:

"The sentence of the law is, that you, Ernest Ortwein, the prisoner at the bar, be taken heice to the Jail of Allegheny County, whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, at such time as the Governor of the Commonwealth, by his warrant, may appoint, and that you then and there be hanged by the neck until you be dead; and may God in his infinite goodness have mercy upon your soul."

The words were interpreted to the prisoner, who received them without any show of emotion. He was afterwards taken back to jail, where he was placed in solitary confinement till the day is set when his doom will be sealed.

Mysterious and Horrible Murder. Special Dispatch to The Cascage Tribune.
Quincy, Ill., July S.—The body of a murdered woman was found floating in the river, near this city, yesterday. The throat of the victim had been cut, and a drill, used in quarrying rock, had been driven entirely through her head at the temples, and she was otherwise horribly mutilated. The iron drill, 4 feet long, and weighing 13 pounds: was tied around the neck and was also fastened to the neck, and was also fastened to the body by a trace chain, to which was tred a heavy irou ring. The clothing had been entirely stripped from the body, so as to prevent recognition. The drill has been identified as belowing to two man who are averaged in quarter. recognition. The drill has been identified as belonging to two men who are engaged in quarrying rock on the bank of the river near the workhouse. The murder is supposed to have been committed about two weeks ago, as the victim is believed to be a woman who came to this city about that time. There is no doubt but that a sufficient due has already been obtained to lead to the destrion of the murder.

Mysterious Tragedy in Boston

Another of those terrible cases of assault and murder which are wort at times to startle the community, and to disturb timid minds by a feeling of insecurity, came to light yesterday aftermoon, with all the revolting circumstances connected with it. The scene of the tragedy is the brick dwelling-house, No. 34 Oxford street, between Beach and Essex streets, kept by Mre. Lydie G. Dunnells. formerly as a boarding-house, but recently changed to a lodging-house. One of the lodgers was the victim of the sad affair of yesterday. A week ago last Saturday, a young girl, 22 years of age, of pretty face and pleasing figure, named Mary Thomas, hired the lower front room as a lodging-room, taking her meals elsewhere. She had no visible means of support, and from what has been gleaned concerning her, appears to have been one of those lively, attractive, but unfortunate creatures whose beauty is appears to have been one of those lively, attractive, but unfortunate creatures whose beauty is their ruin, and who fall a victim to the temptations of city life. Miss Thomas had several female acquaintances and one male friend who appeared to be greatly attached to her, and visited her quite frequently. Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, he called as night and knock-dat har door and receiving no response tried d at her door, and, receiving no response, tried be door and found it locked. It seems that his

itself. They found the young girl lying on the bed weltering in her blood, with which the bed weltering in her sheets were covered. sheets were covered. She was in a semi-conscious condition, and appeared desirous of speaking, but was prevented by paralysis of the tongue, resulting from the injuries she had received. She had received nine severe scalp wounds, four of which had perforated the skull, and the brain matter was oozing out from two of the fractures. From her condition at the time when she was discovered, it was judged that the assault was committed in the early part of the night before. The nature of the wounds revealed the fact that the assault must have been committed; with some instrument with rounded edges, fixe a small hatchet, cold-chisel, or iron grate-poler, which latter seems rounded edges, swe.a small nations; cold-chisel, or iron grane-poker, which latter seems the most probable. There were no signs of a struggle anywhere in the room, or in the condition in which the body was found. There was no blood anywhere save on the bed.

a struggle anywhere in the room, or in the condition in which the body was found. There was no blood anywhere save on the bed, and the arrangements of the room were neat and orderly. Her clothes, which she had taken off the night before, were carefully put away, and her cagnon hung upon the bed-post. Everything lended to show that the deadly blow must have come to her suddenly and unexpectedly, perhaps in her sleep. Coroner Foye was immediately summoned. He made an examination and ordered her removal to the City Hospital. The police were notified of the affair and the house and its occupants placed under surveillance. The case has been given to Detective Dearborn, and he and other detectives are busily engaged in investigating the affair, which appears to be shrouded in mystery. There appears to have been no motive for the terrible crime other than possible jealousy. The most plausible theory in connection with the affair is that the murder was deliberately planned, and after the attack had been made the door was locked to put off the time of discovery, and the escape made by the windows which were near the ground. There is a small plat inclosed by an iron railing in front of the house, but no footprints could be discerned. As the door of the room was locked and the key on the inside, the only other way by which the assailant could have escaped was by the closet door which led into the adjoining room. This room was occupied by a lady, who says she retired on the night the assault took place at 12 o'clock, and saw and heard no signs of what was transpiring in the next room, and knew nothing about the affair till the next day.

The greatest efforts were made at the City Hospital last night to bring the girl to consciousness in the hope that she might be able to give the name of the brutal perpetrator of the deed, or make some revelation tending to throw light upon the horrible crime, but, up to a late inour last night, she had untered only inarticulate moanings. The young girl cannot possibly live more than a few

Tarred and Feathered.

Cincinnati, O., July 3.—George Furgeson. Jr., of Lawrenceburg, Ind., was tarred and feathered by the people of that place, this afternoon, because of using, as is alleged, indecent lauguage to two little girls. Criminal Officials Pardoned

CHARLESTON, July 3.—Gov. Moses yesterday pardoned the three County Commessioners of Marion County, lately convicted of malfessance in office, and sentenced to imprisonment. Manelaughter in the Pourth Degree. Burrano, July 3.—Charles Sigwald, the con-tractor, convicted of manelaughter in the fourth degree for the falling of a building under his construction, by which several lives were lost, was centenced this afternoon to pay a fine of \$500.

construction, by which several lives were lost, was sentenced this afternoon to pay a fine of \$500.

Frances on a County Treasury.

Columbus, O., July 3.—8. M. Burnham, recently appointed to investigate the condition of the Holmes County Treasury, made his report to the Auditor of State to-day. The report shows a defalcation of \$23,742, and states that, aside from informality in keeping the accounts, the Treasury, so far as the present Treasurer is concerned, is all right. A demand was made on Joseph H. Newton, County Auditor. for the books relating to the school fund since and including 1865, but the examiner was told that the returns of youth of a school age have been lost, and the warrants on which money had been paid could not be found. The stub of the books from which the warrants had been taken had been sold for old paper. After taking testimony of the Township Clerks, the report states that it was discovered that the distribution of the school-fund had not been made correctly since 1865, and that in most cases the distribution had been much smaller than the townships were entitled to receive, except Millersburg, which received more than its share. Millersburg, which received more than its share. Millersburg, says the examiner, is undoubtedly the leak through which this excess of \$19,413.28 in great part found its way out of the Treasury and into the pockets of those not entitled thereto. That there has been a systematic effort to mutilate and destroy the papers and records and to keep the accounts so as to cover up this fraud, is abundantly shown by evidence adduced before me. The Auditor has increased the returns of school youth made to him by the Township Clerks each year since 1865, and certified them so increased to the School Commissioners. On these false returns, raised in some instances 33 per cent above the original, the money was drawn from the State Treasury. By this means the Auditor was enabled, and did generally, apportion to the several townships what was the mutil the state troe of school

An Old Couple Brutally Benten New York, July 3.—James McGahey and wife, aged respectively 70 and 68 years, were probably fatally beaten, early this morning, by C. H. Pierce, a milkman, who has a stable in the rear of McGahey's residence, in Brooklyn. The old couple had objected to Pierce making a great noise while harnessing his horses.

Murder in the First Derree. PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 3.—The jury in the Stutevant murder case returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

THE COUNTRY HOME OF THE KAISER. The Emperor of Germany at Babels. A correspondent of the Swiss Times writes

"Babelsberg is the favorite abode of the 1839, then simply Prince Wilhelm, he had the astle built after a plan of the celebrated ar chitect, Stieler. The plan was laid out in the English style by the late Prince Puckler, a wellknown authority in borticulture. From the towers of the castle, situated on a high hill, a magnificent view of Poisdam and the surroundmagnificent view of Poisdam and the surrounding country on the banks of the Havel is obtained. The Prussian Kings always seem to have a predilection for Potsdam, and in this town has been shown to advantage to what degree art sometimes improves the neglect of nature. Babelsberg is in no manner inferior to the other splendid castles built in Potsdam by Frederick the Great and his successors. In fact, its elegant style and tasteful arrangement are perhaps more pleasing to the eye.

its elegant style and tasteful arrangement are perhaps more pleasing to the eye.

"The castle is built in the Gothic style, with the rooms somewhat small. A trellis gateway leads into the hall, the marble floor of which is nearly covered with skins of bears and other trophies of the chase. Against one of the pilars stands a large arm-chair, drawn out in the night, and serving as a bed for the watchman. night, and serving as a bed for the watchman. This chair was a present from the Queen of England. Passing through the apartments of the Empress, decorated with much taste, one arrives at the dining and concert halls, adjoining which on the other side is a sune of rooms designated for the Grand Duchess of Baden. On the first floor, opposite the principal staircase, are the apartments of the Crown Prince and Princess. Before the marriage of the Crown Prince Regent, sent an architect to see the rooms of the Princess Royal, in order to have her future abode in Babelsberg arranged according to her taste. This delicate attention must have agreeably pleased the Crown Princess on her arrival in

Babelsberg. Everything there reminds her of the days of her childhood in Scotland. The hangings, pictures, carpets, and the whole of the furniture are an exact imitation of her old home. Since the family has so increased, and the rooms are not extensive enough for the children, the Crown Prince and Princess have taken up their residence in the New Palace, on the opposite bank of the Havel.

"The Crown Prince's study is contiguous to the sleeping-room of the Emperor. The latter is furnished with great simplicity. In a recess stands a narrow iron bedstead that, in spite of all remonstrances of the paysicians, the Emperor still continues to use. The mattresses and pillows are even harder than those found among the commoner people in Germany. The wasning-stand, corresponding to the other articles of furniture, is exceedingly plain. Two sponges, a basin, and different small dishes for the scap and brushes, etc., are the only things found on the table. Opposite the bed, on a chest of drawers, stands a marble bust of the Empress worked by the Crown Princess, who not only possesses a considerable talent in painting, but also in its sister art, soulputre. The pictures in the sleeping-room principally represent scenes of maneuvers and parades presided over by the Emperor. Among these pictures was one portraying a review of the troops by the Queen of England with Prince William of Prussia, our present Emperor, standing at her side. Immediately adjoining the bedroom are the study and sitting-room of His Majesty. Around a large table, nearly covered with papers and documents, stand a row of chairs for the ministers and connollors. Besides this, there is another work-table experienced by reserved for the Emperor. On both tables prevails the order to which the Emperor is conscioutiously given. A number of articles, partly presents and partly collected by himself, remind His Majesty of the last wars. Two large photographs framed in black represent the King's Own Grenatiers in the battles by Nachod and Sadowa. The names of thos

The Gallantry of the Chinese.

The Gallantry of the Chinese.

From the New York Iribane.

It is extremely gratifying to note that in China a woman may grow old and remain unmarried without being considered a disagreeable person to have about. In fact, it is rather nice than otherwise to be an old maid there. A Shanghai journal tells us that the Emperor his just decreed that special honors be paid to ancient soinsters, one of whom has recently ded after a life of devotion to the memory of her dead betroised. The other spinster, who is still living, has the extraordinary fact related of her that in her youthful days ahe refused to marry an eligible young person on the ground that also couldn't leave her home. When the Emperor heard this he instantly ordered her noble conduct to be recognized.

BEECHER-TILTON.

1, the day it was written. My relations with Mr. Beecher warranted his notifying me of any wrong done to him in the representation of Mr. Tilton; but I never heard from Mr. Beecher or Mr. Cleveland on the subject. These are the ficts in the matter, the publicity of which I should regret, as it was a private matter of my own, had it not afforded Mr. Tilton an opportunity to forever set at rest the notorious and disgraceful charges that he had "plackmailed" Mr. Beecher.

One word more. In an editorial allusion in the Eagle on Monday, you honored me by calliume "Mr. Tilton's friend." I accept the a for the friendship of sunshine and not shadow is no friendship for me.

I believe with Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton "would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been." That he has been a suffering man I know, for I have walked the streets of New York with him repeatedly, night after night, when his head was bowed and his heart nearly crushed with sorrow. Nevertheless I would not shield him from the consequences of his own acts. He has made grave mistakes in hife. Wendell Phillips and of him not long since that four years ago no young man had so brilliant a future before him as Theodore Tilton, "and to-day," Mr. Phillips continued, "he stands amid the ashes of his hopes and his prospects."

stands amid the ashes of him to write his letter to pects."

I know what it cost him to write his letter to Dr. Bacon. It is easy to censure and stug with bitter words. I know that no spirit of mailee or vindictiveness actuated this man, from whose hips in an intimate rois ionship of twenty vears I never heard a coarse word or jest, and in shose life I never knew an unmanly or wicked act. Respectfully yours.

F. B. CARPENTER.

A Coincidence.

From the Hartford Times.

There is a certain matter in this Beecher-Tilton affair which may not have struck the hasty reader. In the "covenant" of mutual forgiveness and retraction between Henry C. Bowen, Theodore Tilton, and H. W. Beecher, which was made public on the 80th of May, 1873, there was a reference by Bowen to a letter which Tilton had written to him, and in which Tilton had spoken to Bowen of certain damaging stories concerning Beecher, which Bowen had told and written about to different parties. These stories related to a number of scandals, only one of which in any way concerned the Tilton family. Bowen, in the "covenant," took everything back, and all three agreed to forget and forgive, and Tilton agreed never to revive any of these unpleasant matters. The date—Jan. 1, 1871—of Tilton's letters to Bowen, reciting Bowon's several charges against Beecher, is identical with the date of Beecher's extraordinary and humilisting letter to Tilton, asking his forgiveness, and expressing a wish for death.

We do not propose to draw-any inferences.

death.

We do not propose to draw any inferences.
Only a part of Beecher's humiliating note has
ever been made public. But the coincidence of
dates is at least very suggestive.

A YOUNG GIRL SHOT BY A THIEF.

A notorious thief named John Twohy, alias Teddy, wantonly shot a young woman named Mary Kane, a cook on board the canal-boat Mary Kane, a cook on board the canal-boat Irvin, lying at the foot of Adams street. The girl was walking along Blue Island avenue, and when near Harrison street she was accosted by Twohy, who had just come out of a saloon. He is acquainted with her, and asked her to take a walk with him. She refused, and he repeated his request. On again refusing, he insisted that she should go with him. She objected strongly, and Twohy then drew a small revolver and fired it directly in the face of the girl, the powder exploding over her features and marking her for life. Immediately after firing the shot, Twohy fan, and his victim fell fainting to the sidewalk. Officer Libby was soon on the spot, and called Dr. W. H. Banks, who examined the wounded young woman, and found that a blank cartridge had been fired in her face. The wadding penetrated the side of her nose, and the powder blackened her cheek and eye badly. She was removed to her apartments on the canalboat, after receiving medical attention. She is but 17 years old. The police are engaged in looking for Twohy, who is too well known to escape.

escape.

He is such a desperado that it would have been all the same to him as to whether there was or was not a ball in his weapon at the time he fired.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. William J. Brown, one of the obliging oper ators of the City Fire-Alarm and Poince Tele-graph, met with an accident last evening which came near costing him his life. He was driving along leisurely in his buggy, on Adams street, and when going up the bridge approach the king-bolt of the vehicle broke, and the horse became frightened thrown out with great violonce and rendered in-sensible. He was carried to a house near by, restoratives were applied, and he was

restoratives were applied, and he was seen on his feet again. A severe bruising generally, and a bad gash over the right eye were the injuries he received. The horse was stopped on West Adams street, after a lively and long run, by Officer Murphy. The injured operator was on duty last night, in spite of his aching limbs.

Thomas Dugdale, of Muskegon, reported at the Harrison Street Police Station yesterday, that while he was walking in the vicinity of Randolph and Market streets the night before, a young-looking, alim individual, suddenly saatched his watch, a silver one, worth about \$25. The thief escaped, leaving Mr. Dugdale in a great state of confusion.

The fruit stand at the corner of Van Buren and State streets was burglariously entered last night, and about \$40 worth of stuff taken.

A restaurant-keeper named Smith, at the corner of Harrison and State streets, was severely besten over the head with a pop-bottle last night by a negro in his employ, who had asked for back-pay which he asserted was due, and which Smith refused to give him.

The Latest About Cremation.

The Latest About Cremation.

From the New York Evening Post.

There is no doubt that the subject of cremation has received of late much more attention than those who first revived the forgotten tone could ever have anticipated. The word itself, though objected to by purists, has been received into popular parlance, and has also taken its place in the current slang of the day. Indeed, it is more often used to illustrate a joke than to point a moral or adorn a tale.

At the same time it must be conseded that there are some persons who take the matter seriously. The well-known English physician, Dr. Thompson, we are told, is about visiting this country with the intention of lecturing on the subject. In London a "Cremation and Urn Company, limited," is at work trying to raise a capital of \$250,000. The French and German papers of recent date come to hand containing long articles on this rather gloomy mortuary topic, and announce that the journals of the far-off Russian cities are also discussing the matter. Yet, with all this, we have yot to hear of the first instance of body-burning superinduced by this general agitation of the subject of cremation.

Our daily and weekly papers have already had their say in this respect, and the monthies and quarterlies are following suit. The Medical Union for June, for instance, gives a few historical notes by way of precedent:

"In all ages of the would, among every race and nation, has existed the idea of immortality.— a life beyond this,—an existence to which this is but the entrance. In the earlier periods the disposition of the body after death was associated in the mind with the thought of the future. The belief was strongly rooted in the mind that the shades of the unburied wandered restlessly about, without gaining admittance into Hades; so that non-burial came to be considered the most deplorable calamity that could befall one, and the discharge of this last service a most holy duty. This obligation was not restricted to relations merely, but was performed towards stran

Adam was buried near Damascus or Mount Calvaly.

"The practice of burning was also of great antiquity and of great extent. Homer gives us in his grand and stately hexameters descriptions of the obsequies of Patroclus and Achilles, and, somewhat earlier, in the Theban war, the combustion of Menecens and Archemonis, contemporary with Jair, the eighth Judge of Israel. We read also of the funeral pyre of Hector before the gates of Troy, and know that this practice prevailed among the minor countries of Asia. As far down as the reign of Julian, the King of Chionis burnt the body of his son and interred the ashes in a silver urn. The practice in those darly periods extended far west, and was most in use not only among the Herculeans, Getes, and Thracians, but among the Celts, Sarmatians. Germans, Gauls, Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians, among all of whom we find traces in the

scant accommodations for travelers, larger towns of the Delta, and he we examine the ruins of Bubastis, & must still take his portable dwelling

COULTER July 1, at 9:30 p. m., at her resting

BILZ.—In this city, July 3, at the residence of he rents, No. 361 West Madisonest, Estelle Eugenia has aged 2 months.

The remains are taken to Joliet, Ill., he returned

For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP a for children with never-failing success. It a ity of the stomach, relieves wind colle, regula-els, curse dyscutery and diarries, whether For all Purposes of a Famil

Liniment, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found be-ble. Immediate relief will follow its use is all cases pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, ea boild, spraim, and bruises. For internal and esternal Children Often Look Pale and Sic From no other came than having worms in the ston BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy without injury to the oblid, being perfectly warra-free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients ally used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggies

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NOTICE CONTINENTAL HOTE 479, 481 & 483 State-st.,

ROOMS TO RENT WITHOUT BOARD at very a sonable rates. Young men engaged in the business tion of the city will find this hones very accessible, much to their advantage by rooming where all the of forts of a home are at their command. Bear rea-west ventilated, and connected with office by identifi-

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AUCTION SALE. 30 Valuable Business & Residence Lon Opposite the Great Union Stock Yards,

Thursday Afternoon, July 9,

AT 3:30. We will sell, without any reserve whatever, to close the Subdivision of the S. 1, of W. 3, of the S. 3, of J. 1 of the S. W. 3 Sec. 4, T. 28, 14; 6 Lots fronting on Halsted-st.
1 Lots fronting on Marray-st.
6 Lots fronting on Union-st.
6 Lots fronting cast on Desplaince-st.
6 Lots fronting west on Desplaince-st.
6 Lots fronting west on Desplaince-st. All between Forty-fifth and Taylor-st., and opposite the Union Stock Yards.

The Union Stock Yards a positive closing-out sale of these lots to close out to Subdivision.

THE TERMS OF SALE are & cash, balance is La A DEPOSIT required at time of sale.

THE TITLE IS PERFECT. Prin.ed abstracts to ished. The sale will take place on the ground.
A FREW dummy train leaves deout of Pittsburg B.
Wayne & Chicago Raitroad, con. Madison and Camben, it 2 o'clock on day of sale.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctiousm. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av. DRY GOODS Regular Auction sale of Dr Goods, TUESDAY, Jan. 1986 a. m.
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White Goods, Lineus, etc., etc.,
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Fans, Fanoy Good, etc.
GEO. P. GORE 3 00.
GEO. P. GORE 3 00.

OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF Boots, Shoes, and Slippers

On Wednesday, July 8, at 9 1-2 a.m. Will be a very attractive one, and shrewd buyers and be on hand when bargains own be had:

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 79 Waband. AT OUR SALE OF OPEN AND TOP BUG TWO FINE SIDE-BAR ROAD WAGOE.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 108 EAST MADISON-SI.

SALE OF Valuable Miscellaneous and Law Book MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 6, at 2 o'clock, at Madison-st., SECOND FLOOR.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and straw goods of all kinds, Tuesday morning, July 1, 9% o'clock, at our sales rooms, 100 East Madis A. BUTTERS & CO., Austice New Parniture, Carpets, Table Cutlery, Cross BUGGIRS, AND HARNESS, Wednesday, July & o'clock, at 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Assetiments DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, AND NOTIONS, Clothing, fascy dry goods, Thursday, July 3, at 9% o'ds, at our salesrooms, 108 Fast Madison-8t.

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